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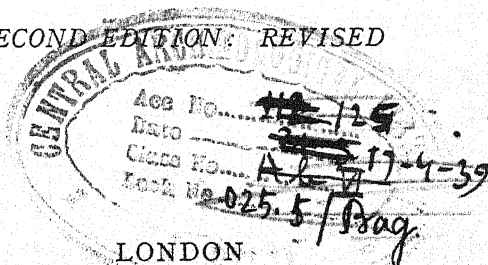
A GUIDE TO
SOURCES OF INFORMATION
AND TO THE
METHOD OF SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH

BY
WM. A. BAGLEY

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PREFACE

THIS is a book for journalists, writers, teachers, lecturers, and all those who deal in FACTS. Admittedly, literary research is not the only form of investigation: practical experiment and experience must count, but the written word is both the beginning and the end of all forms of knowledge. To preserve our findings, we transmute them to the written, or printed, word. For the same reason, in order to ascertain what others have done before us, to profit by their experience and build on the foundations they have laid, we first consult written records.

But such are the countless ways in which knowledge is disseminated, so diverted into specialized channels, and almost submerged by torrents of fresh material the printing presses pour out every day, that one needs training to single out relevant facts from such a maelstrom of knowledge. Journalists, writers, and others in the same category, are professional fact agents. It is their duty to search for, and track down, stray information: to condense it into readable proportions; to interpret its meaning in the light of modern conditions.

This book gives guidance in research work. It tells of the main sources of information, what libraries to use, how to use the books when they are found, note-taking and classification, press cuttings and indexes, and other matters never before, so far as the author can ascertain, brought together in one volume. There have been attempts to provide "all you want to know" sort of books, but these, whilst extensive, fall very far short of completeness. At first sight they are very

Facts and How to Find Them

imposing. They may contain thousands of references, but to be really complete they would have to contain several million references, and be issued every week, if not every day, to merit their title.

In the present volume, where books are mentioned, they are given as *examples only*. Further examples can be seen from bibliographies in the manner to be described. The aim of this book is to show the principles underlying literary research and to help research workers to help themselves. At the same time, the examples given are comprehensive, and in many ways this present work may be used as a book of reference. In other ways the author's aim has been to provide a readable book, though sacrificing all literary pretensions to practical utility. As a book on information, this book must, in itself, give the maximum amount of information, if its author is sincere. The author, a working journalist, has personally practised all the methods here given. He has often been asked "How did you find out all that information in your article on ——?" I didn't think you knew anything about the matter." Well, here's how.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	PAGE 5
-------------------	--------

CHAPTER I

THE WORLD OF KNOWLEDGE	9
A general introduction showing why research is necessary and the wealth of material available to those who look for it	

CHAPTER II

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY	17
Reduce inquiry to essentials—Work from simple to complex —A survey of the field—The British Museum Reading Room —Catalogues—Form of catalogue—Mistakes in catalogue— Library difficulties	

CHAPTER III

BIBLIOGRAPHIES	30
Readers' guides—Bibliographies of bibliographies—Biblio- graphies of English literature—Scientific literature—Foreign literature—Publishers' catalogues—Unrecorded books	

CHAPTER IV

ENCYCLOPEDIAS, DICTIONARIES, MAPS, GAZETTEERS, QUOTATIONS	37
--	----

CHAPTER V

YEAR BOOKS, "OFFICIAL" PUBLICATIONS, ETC.	45
Almanacks—Directories—Official publications: Stationery Office publications; Government publications; proceedings in Parliament; local government papers—Archaeological, etc., papers—Papers of learned societies—Bulletins, abstracts, etc.	

Facts and How to Find Them

CHAPTER VI

PAGE

BIOGRAPHY AND DATES 53

Published biographies—Foreign and overseas biography—
The aristocracy, etc.—Trades and professions—Characters
in fiction—Various—Dates

CHAPTER VII

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS 60

Indexes to periodicals—English periodicals—Newspapers—
Finding the files in a library—Press cuttings—"Letters to
the Editor"—"Notes and queries"—Newspaper information
bureaux—Looking up old files—Trade papers

CHAPTER VIII

USING THE BOOKS: NOTE-TAKING 79

Taking notes—Skipping and skimming—Use of the Index
and Table of Contents—Alternative references in Index—
Plan of the book—Speed in reading—Annotating books

CHAPTER IX

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION 92

Personal inquiries—Museums: museum catalogues; co-
operating with the curator; research work at museums;
museum libraries and inquiries—Desk books—"Where to
find it" books—"Curious" books—Book "outlines"—Date
of book—Trade catalogues—MSS. sources: the Public
Records Office; the City of London Records Office;
Genealogical research—Ask yourself questions

CHAPTER X

ILLUSTRATIONS 107

Photostats—Original drawings—Photograph agencies—Art
galleries—Lantern slides and films—Portraits in books—
Pictures in books—Other sources

INDEX 115

FACTS AND HOW TO FIND THEM

CHAPTER I

The World of Knowledge

"Now what I want is, Facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but facts. . . . Stick to Facts, sir!"

Thus Thomas Gradgrind, "a man of facts," in Dickens' *Hard Times*.

We need not pursue Facts with the same grim determination as Mr. Gradgrind, but there is little doubt that the affairs of the world to-day are based upon Facts: the assimilation of old facts, and the finding of new. Although in these restless days when old ideas crash overnight and new ones come in breathless succession, we might wish that things would slow down a little, we must realize that in order to keep mankind's energies and mental powers tuned up to concert pitch, opportunities must be found for exercising them.

New ideas; new facts; new methods. The well-oiled machine in constant use lasts far longer, and is a far better thing than one allowed to suffer the rust of disuse. Although there are thousands of new facts, most of them are combinations and permutations of old ones. An army of research workers is at work tracking down these facts, rescuing them from oblivion, classifying them and offering them anew to the world.

Most of the knowledge of the world is enshrined in books or other written and printed matter. The wealth

Facts and How to Find Them

of this material is amazing, and one of the first things that a student of research work must realize is that in the great majority of cases the information sought is printed somewhere. The task, of course, is to find *where*.

People write books for many reasons. Authorship is an honourable profession, and books are often written for the money they will bring. Other writers make writing their hobby; they are often able to undertake the writing of books which could not have been written as a commercial proposition. They are truly "labours of love." Professional people, such as school teachers, judges, artists, stage folk, etc., like to epitomize their experiences and knowledge in a book. It serves to add to their professional status and set a seal upon their skill or talent. Professional societies publish valuable "papers" containing information of great value and help to their members. Government departments publish reports of national interest. In any case the taxpayer and citizen is entitled to know what *his* Government is doing with *his* money. Newspapers and periodicals peddle information for its general interest. The facts contained therein may be of considerable importance, affecting one's livelihood or mode of life or thinking. Very often the facts are just dished up for our distraction and diversion.

To supply all these books and papers, research workers are getting the facts. Here again, they may be of several kinds, amateur and professional. The most obvious example is the journalist; not so much the one who specializes in flighty articles such as "Do Women Make the Best Wives?" but the one who writes technical and "fact" articles. Journalists are the middlemen of the "fact" industry. They seek out the facts, sort them out, and pass them on at a profit. The journalist who writes an article on "The Silk

The World of Knowledge

"Trade of Japan" is usually quite unconnected with any commercial enterprise, and if he made the revelation that three-quarters of the factories were in the last stages of bankruptcy, he, personally, would not be in the least worried or concerned. His readers probably might, particularly if the article was in a trade paper.

Again, although in actual practice the writer usually has some good knowledge of the matter before he writes the article, this is not always the case. The writer, sensing that such an article was topical, and a profitable "market" awaited his writings, might set out to get the information, although his present knowledge of Japan and the silk trade was very elementary. In order to work on a business basis, he can afford to spend only so much time on research. Yet he succeeds in writing an authoritative article on the matter. How is this?

People who think they are "in the know" say, "He gets it all from books and other people's magazine articles and newspaper cuttings." The first implication is that he steals another's ideas. It is as well to answer that charge straight away. The tracking down of items of information is a skilled task. One has to pick out the relevant items from a great mass of material. This demands training and skill. Furthermore he ropes in isolated but related items, and views them in a new perspective. He invests the material with his own personality, or, in the case of more staid and impersonal publications, with the authority of whatever society or body he is working for. The research worker must avoid becoming a mere hack.

The second implication is that it is delightfully simple to copy extracts from others' books. This is generally absurd, for one must know what books to look in, where the books are to be found, how to find them

Facts and How to Find Them

in the library, how to find out what part of the book to read, and how to absorb the information thus located. Put this "knowing one" in a fairly large library and ask him or her to track some simple fact, such, for example, as when did Chopin compose his "Funeral March"? The result is usually pathetic to behold. The would-be researcher is utterly lost in a forest of books. He or she might make a wild plunge into the contents of the nearest bookcases, or thumb over the catalogue in a hopeless manner. Behold the surprise when the trained research worker goes almost instinctively to the right book, and the right page in the book.

Many large industrial and commercial enterprises have their research departments where business and technical books and magazines are stored. The information thus culled is available for planning new projects and developments. Another field involving much research is in the cinema studios. On the one hand we have laboratory research (a sphere which does not at the moment concern us), whilst on the other hand, seeing that the studios have to create an artificial world of their own, involving all countries, times, and peoples, information is always needed as to what these people wore, looked like, etc., so as to secure the right effect. What sort of headgear did Turks wear in 1780? What does a Chinese laundry in San Francisco look like? Did women wear riding breeches in 1840? What sort of forks did the people of Queen Anne's time use? What does a British army barracks in China look like? All these questions the studio research worker will answer.

Then there are social surveys, which are held not merely to amuse the surveyors, find employment for the funds of various trusts, and satisfy a queer enjoyment of statistical computation and tabulation, but rather to satisfy a scientific desire to know certain facts

The World of Knowledge

in an accurate and orderly way so that they can be applied to the better understanding of social and economic conditions and organization. Facts which do not, in some way, increase useful knowledge are not much good.

Lastly, there are many people who engage upon research purely as a hobby. They do not intend to sell their information. They do not intend publishing it for their own glorification and for the propagation of their ideals. They just find interest in following the paths of knowledge, and exercising the mental powers is just as important as "physical jerks."

They are not usually "bored stiff," like many shallow-brained folk are to-day when deprived of artificial amusements such as the cinema and organized games. This present volume is not intended to be one in praise of book-reading: rather is it a treatise on reading for hard facts as opposed to beauty of literary style (unless, of course, your inquiry is concerned with literary gems), but it might here be remarked that whatever one's interests, one can find inspiration, diversion, and pleasure in the glorious company of books.

The curiosity of children is well known, and some of their posers parents find difficult to answer. Curiosity and observation invoke pleas of what-why-where-when-how-who? all day long. This is a healthy sign of a growing mind. Without this natural curiosity, the young mind would be atrophied. When one becomes older, one falls into a rut, and has few interests outside one's trade or profession. Indeed, in many of these, the notions and ideas are very limited and effete. They are sheltered under the name of "trade secrets" sometimes. A few of these mysterious "secrets" (which any research worker could soon discover) hide the lack of real modern information and ideas.

Facts and How to Find Them

Sometimes when we see "Letters to the Editor" about such abstruse subjects as Hindu mythology and Peruvian sun-worship from Lt.-Col.'s and other unlikely people, we are apt to smile and regard them as mild cranks. What is the use of all this out-of-the-way knowledge? You may as well ask what is the use of knocking a little white ball round a field with a stick? One is physical exercise, the other is mental exercise. They both give pleasure.

Even if we are not out-and-out research workers, either in a professional or an amateur way, we have often occasion to look up some subject, especially if we be teachers, lecturers, or clergy, etc. There is a wealth of material available to work upon, but it is very tangled and we need training to know how to unravel it. In the following pages an attempt will be made to show the main principles of research.

It is neither possible, nor desirable, to go too minutely into some of the sources of information, as the field is so vast, and the approaches so many, depending on what subject you are interested in. If this book was being written solely for students of history—to take one example—it would be possible to give fairly adequate lists of all standard textbooks, reference books, year books, learned societies, journals, museums, etc., connected with the subject, but I presume that only a fraction of my readers are definitely interested in history. Others may be studying politics, the life of Robert Burns, magnetism, business efficiency—anything. A work of encyclopedic proportions would be needed to provide at all adequate references to every possible subject, and then it would be out of date the week after the printer received the proofs of it, so great is the spate of new books.

Certain year books have attempted this, but in the

The World of Knowledge

main, the contents, though they look "big" and imposing, are not so valuable as they first appear. The most valuable book of this kind is the "ASLIB Directory," which will be dealt with later in this book.

So far it has been assumed that the information desired will be found in books (by which term is meant also pamphlets, leaflets, prints, newspapers, MSS., etc.). There are other sources, however. We can originate some facts ourselves. We can draw our own conclusions from the study of objects in museums, for example, or we can obtain, in certain cases, the information verbally from someone who knows. With the growing knowledge of various founts of information we can attain speed and confidence in research. On the one hand we shall not be too disappointed if the search proves harder than we anticipated. On the other hand, we shall not plod hopelessly on when the information desired is too obscure to be worth while, and the time better spent otherwise.

At the beginning of this chapter it was stated that the research worker should be aware what a vast field of book material there is for examination. Another point to realize is that there is far more spirit of helpfulness and goodwill, especially in the world of learning, than is generally thought. Partly this is due to a sort of freemasonry among intellectual workers, but if we are sceptical enough to analyse these "good turns" we shall find that there are other causes.

Individuals may give you information because they are flattered to think that you regard them as experts. Business concerns give it to you because it creates goodwill, which is an advertisement for them. Public officials often take a broad view of their duties. The officials of public libraries are paid to help you, but apart from the fact that they are paid to do it, they are mostly enthusiasts over their job, and are only too

Facts and How to Find Them

glad to be of assistance. As a rule they are organized for a better service of information than is at present demanded. Make friends with your local public librarian. He knows more about his stock of books than you will ever do, and he can prove a useful ally.

The present writer is quite prepared to believe that there are incompetent and indifferent librarians soured by a small grant and a hovel of a library. He has not, however, yet met any, although he has made use of many libraries, great and small.

The librarian does not care what you want to know, or why. He assumes that you have real need of the information, and it is up to you not to abuse his goodwill by irrelevant questions. Tell him your requirements *exactly* and then he will get you the most suitable books from his stock. If you are vague, you will waste his (and your) time, by causing him to get the wrong books.

Books, and other sources of information, are like tools. We have to learn not only what tools to use for a certain job, but the right way to care for them, hold them and manipulate them. Not all classes of workmen use the same tools. A carpenter, expert with a saw and plane, might find it at first strange to use a mason's mallet and chisel. In the same way, a student of medieval wall-paintings who had traced most source-books on the subject would at first find it strange to trace the best books on, say, French politics.

The well-informed man is not so much the marvel who has a phenomenal memory, as one who knows exactly *where* to get the required information. What we ought to know is Knowledge. What we can find out is Information.

CHAPTER II

A Preliminary Survey

THE things in this world are very closely interwoven. Science is not confined to the experimenter's laboratory, but is allied to Industry. Industry suggests Geography—the sources of raw materials, location of factories and works, the places where the goods are to be sent, etc. History is allied to Biography. There is an old question as to whether famous people made history, or whether history made them. So we could go on, but the point to be established is that, in research work, we must analyse each inquiry, for it may contain two or more composite facts requiring reference to two separate sources.

Take, for example, a simple inquiry: Who was the reigning monarch of England when the famous "Rocket" made its maiden journey? We have to find out when the "Rocket" was run, and this may be done by looking up some book on transport or railway history, or else looking up the inventor, and then referring to his biography. Having ascertained the date, it is a simple matter to complete the second part of our question.

Some inquiries are, of course, much more complicated than this, but always pare them of unessentials to narrow down the facts.

Work from Simple to Complex

This is another golden rule. It is all very well to find out, as will be described later, that an article on a subject you are interested in appears in an obscure century-old country newspaper, the files of which can

Facts and How to Find Them

be seen in a library many long miles away. A book in your own library is much better. If not in your own library, then in the local public library, and if not there, in one of our larger libraries. It seems to be the fashion for anyone having some research work to do to apply at once to the famous British Museum Library. True, this is perhaps the finest library in the world for research work, but the result is that the authorities have had to limit admission to those who can show that they cannot conveniently get the information elsewhere. In the great majority of cases, these people can.

Therefore, before you think of using the large libraries do not do so just because they are "big," and imagine you will get superior service. You will be most welcome, and get good service, of course, but you will help decentralize library work by first applying to the local library, or to one of the smaller specialized libraries.

In the same way, save yourself as much trouble as possible by working from simple to complex in the actual selection of books. If you have pared down your query to essentials, as indicated at the beginning of the chapter, you should have a clear idea of what you are looking for. Look up the matter in an encyclopedia or appropriate year book first. Often your query is solved right away.

Suppose you are looking for a description of a small town—so small that it warrants only the briefest of mentions in an encyclopedia or gazetteer. Upon further search, you find a popular tourist handbook to the county in which the place is situate, and also a ponderous tome "The History of the Manor of ——" written by some long-winded local incumbent in the middle of last century, describing the place in tedious detail. You will naturally look in the simple guide

A Preliminary Survey

book first, but if your query remains unanswered, look in the larger book.

Suppose the query still remained unanswered. The clerical gentleman probably mentions sources from which he drew his information, and you will then track down these to see if the information you want is among them. You might want to know who first built the now-ruined priory, and your search takes you among old deeds and parchments. You may then get what you want. But suppose you spent hours among the musty documents only to find that the information is given in the encyclopedia, the county guide, or some standard work such as the *Victoria County History*, a fact you could ascertain inside a quarter of an hour!

Look, therefore, in the most likely place. Work from the broad to the narrow. Do not try to be "clever" and show off your bibliographical skill.

A Survey of the Field

Working, therefore, from broad to narrow, let us first take a preliminary survey of research books. It is presumed that the reader is already a book-lover and a member of the local public library. If such is not the case, steps must be taken to rectify this immediately. Browse round the shelves, particularly those in the less-used parts of the library. Find out how the books are shelved and catalogued. Find out whether there is a reserve stock of rarer or lesser-used books. Particularly use the Reference Room. Note well what directories, year books, annuals, etc., are taken. You might even strike up an acquaintance with the librarian. Let him know you are a research worker. Do not be afraid to ask for more than the usual number of books (provided you really need them). If the books are not in the library, ask for them. They can usually be obtained

Facts and How to Find Them

on loan for you, especially if your library subscribes to the National Central Library.

Get to know what different publishers issue, especially those who specialize in the books in which you are interested. Read the book reviews and notice any books that are likely to interest you. In other words, get to know books.

Visit all the libraries you can. Note their specialities and methods of shelving and cataloguing. This is not all done in a day, but is a part of your education. You will begin to feel at home in a library. A great number of people still think that public libraries work on the "one ticket—one book" system. The privilege of borrowing books to take home is reserved for rate-payers as a rule, but in the great majority of cases anyone can use the Reference Department, and research workers are always made welcome, no matter where they come from.

In the same way, the libraries of many societies and institutions, not nominally open to the public, and even the entirely private collections of book-lovers great and small, are often available to the genuine research worker if the material is not available elsewhere. One should inquire. A courteous request is seldom snubbed.

Useful books which may be consulted at this stage are—

Rye, R. A., *The Student's Guide to the Libraries of London.*

This is a standard work on the subject, and should be available at your local public library. It lists not only the National collections and archives housed in London, but also scores of special libraries, of the majority of which many research workers have never heard. Thus we are shown where to go for specialized collections on Africa, Brewing, Cremation, Dentistry, Entomology, and so on. There is a long historical introduction

A Preliminary Survey

showing the origin and development of libraries. Times of opening, etc., of the various libraries are given, but these should be checked from more recent sources, such as *The Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries Year Book*.

This gives, besides such essential information as addresses, staffs, hours of opening and special characteristics of the various libraries in the British Isles (and some selected Colonial and foreign ones), a list of special collections to be found in various libraries. Like Dr. Rye's book, it is also a guide to some of the lesser-known collections and it is difficult to imagine any public library without a copy of this book.

Baker, E. A. (editor), *The Use of Libraries* (1930).

This book is based on a course of public lectures given at University College, London, and in it the librarians of well-known libraries write on the collections under their care, and tell how they may best be used. Thus, the librarian of H.M. Patent Office writes on "Scientific and Technical Libraries," and the Keeper of the Victoria and Albert Museum Library writes on "A Specialist Library for Art." Other libraries besides those of the Metropolis are dealt with. There are chapters on how best to use the libraries, and how to read efficiently, whilst there is an appended list of selected aids and guide books.

For those whose work is of a scientific and technical nature, a useful book is

Spratt, H. P., *Libraries for Scientific Research in Europe and America* (1936).

The author is connected with the Science Museum Library, and naturally devotes his first chapter to this wonderful collection. The second chapter is devoted to specialized Science Libraries in London, and the rest of the book, as the title denotes, to Continental libraries and those of America. This book is particularly useful to the research worker, in that it often takes him

Facts and How to Find Them

"behind the scenes" of a library, and shows him the book-binding, book-storing, shelving and filing systems, photostatic apparatus, etc., employed.

A small volume, dealing with French, German, and American libraries besides our own, is Dingwall, E. J., *How to Use a Large Library* (1933).

It is useful for its assistance in tracing "difficult" catalogue entries.

The British Museum Reading Room

The first thought of anyone having any research work to do, and living in and around London, is to apply directly to the Reading Room of the British Museum. Except during the early morning, and late in the afternoon (when it is too late to order any books), the great circular room has always its full complement of about 500 readers. As already stated, so great is the congestion that to avoid impedance of genuine literary work by casual readers, the Museum allots tickets only to those who can show that they have definite literary work in view, and that they cannot do it elsewhere. No genuine research worker need fear that he or she will be frozen out of the Reading Room. Rather should this restriction be welcomed in the interests of research workers. In many ways the Museum Library is unique, but in some ways the same, or even better, service is offered by smaller, specialized libraries. The present writer uses quite half a dozen libraries besides the British Museum Reading Room.

Our line of inquiry is this—

- (1) What *exactly* am I looking for?
- (2) What books, etc., will help me?
- (3) Where can I get these books?
- (4) How shall I find their position in the library I choose?

A Preliminary Survey

(5) How shall I extract the maximum information with the minimum trouble?

(6) How shall I record and store this information?

There are other questions such as—

(7) How shall I sort out and rewrite this information?

(8) How shall I dispose of it? (Book, lecture, lesson, etc.)

but it is obviously not within the scope of this work to deal with the actual writing of books and articles. It is our aim to gather the straw before we can make the bricks.

(9) Assuming I cannot find any mention of my subject in printed books, where else shall I inquire (personal inquiries, etc.)?

(10) Where can I get illustrations, portraits, etc.?

In the following pages, an attempt will be made to show how these questions can be answered.

Catalogues

There are many systems of classifying books and papers, so that the research worker will, until experience is gained, usually spend a good deal of time in locating the books or their press numbers. The time is not really wasted, since it all helps to gain experience in library work. Should one become hopelessly fogged, the help of a librarian or assistant should be sought.

Books may be classified under—

(1) Author.

(2) Subject.

(3) Author and Subject combined in one alphabetical series (perhaps with Titles, too). This is called "Dictionary" cataloguing.

Author

Anonymous authors, or those who write under

Facts and How to Find Them

initials, etc., are nuisances, and a thorn in the side of an otherwise perfect form of catalogue, and the one most used. Assuming one knows the name of the author, one merely finds the name in the catalogue and runs down the list of works until the desired one is found.

If we do not know the initials, we shall be lucky in having an author with a not too common name. If his name is Smith, Brown, Dubois, Müller, etc., we are in for a long search among many hundreds of entries. In this case, it is quicker to look in the subject index. For example, suppose we are looking for a book (title not known) which has something to do with monotype machines by a man named Wright (initials not known). The quickest plan is to look in a subject index under Printing or Typography, and see if there are any books by a man named Wright. Bibliographers who give references to authors, without their initials, such as SMITH, "An Introduction to the Study of Heat," are not very helpful. To prove the truth of this statement, just try to look up this book in the British Museum Reading Room catalogues.

Foreign celebrities are indexed under the English form of their names, e.g. VIRGILIO, Joannes de. Indispensable appendages are retained, e.g. De Courcy (which occupies a place between Decourcelle and Decourdumarche), and MacDougall (even if the author writes his name as McDougall). R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL is entered as POWELL, R. S. S. Baden. The author of a book "by W. A. B." would be entered as "by B., W. A."

Those who intend to use the British Museum would do well to consult the "Guide to the Use of the Reading Room."

Very often the papers of a society, etc., written by an individual, but on behalf of the society, have no

A Preliminary Survey

author mentioned. The society is the author. A little experience is needed to track some of these anonymous works down. They are often grouped under various headings: catalogues, encyclopedias, directories, liturgies, hymnals, etc. Almanacks are listed as "Ephemerides." Publications of International Congresses are under "Congresses." An anonymous work entitled, say, "The Book of the Caravan," might be listed under "Caravan" in an author catalogue.

Laws and Official Documents are usually entered under the names of the places they concern, with a sub-heading of the issuing authority.

Subject List

To many research workers this list is more important than an author list. We have often to gather some information on a certain subject—say, Television. We do not know, or care, *who* wrote the books provided they are good ones. A subject list is indispensable in this case.

How are the books to be grouped? There are many thousands of headings we could classify books under. A small library having, say, six books dealing with tools, could group them with other books dealing with general engineering and handicrafts. A large technical library might have a hundred or more books on the subject. There might be books on Ancient Egyptian Tools, Machine Tools used in Stone Cutting, modern Carpenter's Tools, Hints on Grinding Tools, etc. Each, apparently, is a group in itself.

Dewey System

Of all the systems tried out at the large libraries, the most ingenious, and most widely used, method of classifying books is the Dewey, or Decimal, system (or some form of it). In this, all books are classified under

Facts and How to Find Them

one of the following heads (it is usual to class fiction and biography separately).

000	General Works.
100	Philosophy.
200	Religion.
300	Sociology.
400	Philology.
500	Natural Science.
600	Useful Arts.
700	Fine Arts.
800	Literature.
900	History.

Now by subdividing these main classifications (by adding a second figure) we can further classify a book. Engineering, for instance, is a useful art (600), and is indicated by 620. Agriculture is another useful art, 630. Medicine is 610. There are several kinds of engineering—civil, marine, hydraulic, etc.—so a further subdivision of 620 is called for. Thus mechanical engineering is 621. Machine tools, as a branch of mechanical engineering, calls for the subdivision 621.9.

It will be seen that one could go on subdividing almost indefinitely. We could have a number running to about ten decimal places to denote books about copper kettles made in the City of London by one-legged workmen in Queen Anne's time.

There are drawbacks to every human scheme, and the Dewey system is not without its critics. The chief objection lies in the unnatural rigidity of the ten divisions. They are merely arbitrary. If the whole ten divisions or subdivisions are not required, it is a perfectly easy matter not to use them all. But what if more than ten divisions are required? The use of letters of the alphabet in addition to figures has been suggested.

A Preliminary Survey

Form of Catalogue

For all usual purposes, a *card index* is best, on account of the ease with which the cards can be withdrawn, altered, added to, etc. These cards should be handled by the *edges*, not the tops. This not only preserves the cards from tearing, but enables them to be turned over more easily. A notice to this effect often appears over the filing cabinets. A *sheaf* catalogue is much the same thing except that slips of paper held in a loose-leaf book replace the cards.

At a very large library, e.g. at the British Museum Reading Room, where hundreds of readers are waiting to use the catalogue, such a card index would cause congestion and delay. Instead, there are some hundreds of large volumes like ledgers with blank leaves of very tough paper. Every month, a printed list of acquisitions is produced, and all the items in this sheet are cut out and pasted into place in the books. When such catalogues were started, a list of books already acquired was printed, and arranged in alphabetical order. This list was pasted down the left-hand half of all the pages, the right-hand half being left blank for the insertion of fresh slips approximately opposite the place they belonged to in the left-hand column. In course of time, the right-hand column gets full up, and every five years or so, a new volume is made. All the right-hand slips are printed in their proper place, and take their place on the left-hand side. So the catalogue grows.

Because of the congestion of slips on the right-hand side, there comes a time when it is not possible to paste them in the correct alphabetical order, owing to there being no room. Accordingly, each is pasted as nearly correctly as possible, where there is room for it. This should be borne in mind by those searching the B.M. catalogue.

Facts and How to Find Them

Every five years or so, a printed catalogue, in proper bound volume form, is issued, and is available to anyone who cares to purchase a copy. This is issued in subject classification. There will come a time when this printed catalogue is about five years old, and rather out of date where modern books are concerned. A connecting link, however, is the "Rough Subject List." This is another series of pasted-in catalogues where certain of the slips accumulated in the ensuing five years or so are roughly classified under various subjects. This catalogue is therefore a good guide to the *latest* books on whatever subject one is interested in.

Mistakes in Catalogue

It can be taken for granted that in all good libraries the catalogues reach a high standard of accuracy, but there are rare occasions where one suspects the catalogue to be wrong or not brought up to date. Often one is right. Certain books might be purposely withheld. It may not be the policy of the library to issue them until they are so many years old.

Library Difficulties

One cannot learn the lay-out of a library and its method of cataloguing in one brief visit. As a rule the librarians are extremely helpful, but now and again the incompetence of a subordinate assistant causes friction, and should this happen, one should inform the superintendent. To avoid looking for a book or paper in some inconvenient place, assistants have been known to affirm that the book desired is "in use" or "on loan." It is difficult to prove that it is not.

Another petty annoyance is the time taken to get the books, especially in the larger libraries. One should bear in mind that many of the less-used books are stored some minutes' walk away, and have to be

A Preliminary Survey

located. Moreover, several hundred readers may be wanting several hundred books. This is another reason for trying the small libraries first. Although the book requisition form may be dispatched by pneumatic tube, the books have to come on a trolley pushed slowly by hand. It is a good plan to devote one visit to looking up the catalogue numbers of the books one may require, and filling in the forms for future use. In most libraries books may be ordered in advance, and, after a day's use, reserved again. Alternatively, one can take some other work to get on with whilst waiting—some proof corrections, writing, etc.—since many libraries have spacious desks with helpful conveniences.

Librarians usually try to arrange their books so that those most in demand are nearest to hand. Thus in the British Museum Reading Room, there are thousands of standard works on the ground floor, to which readers have open access. Books next likely to be in demand are on the upper gallery shelves, and so on.

CHAPTER III

Bibliographies

"WHAT books are there on the subject?" This is one of the first things a research worker asks. Bibliography is, strictly speaking, the *science* of books, which includes the study of typography, bookbinding, illustration, paper, etc., but is now generally applied to *lists* of books. But for the labours of those who have carefully compiled these lists, libraries would be in a chaotic condition, and our research work made very difficult. Since books are published every week, it is impossible for any printed list to be absolutely up to date, but there are many occasions where it is necessary to refer to the latest book on the subject.

The average research worker generally requires a not-too-long list of books of fairly recent date covering one subject. If his local library is an "open-access" one, he can refer to the shelves where all the books on one subject are grouped together. In any case, he can look up the subject index of the catalogue. The choice, of course, is limited by the stock held by the library. Some enterprising public librarians compile lists of books on topics of public interest and enjoyment, such as Arts and Crafts, Sports, Biographies of local celebrities, etc. With the aid of various sponsors, lists of books on various subjects such as British Art, Devonshire, Girl Guides, Motoring, Zionism, etc., have been compiled by the National Book Council (3 Henrietta Street, W.C.2) from whom a catalogue sheet may be obtained.

See also the catalogue of "A Library of Living Books" sold at the National Book Fair, 1936, and the

Bibliographies

1937 equivalent, a series of catalogue sheets issued by the specialized bookshops—the Thinkers, Parents, Countryside, etc.—in “Booksellers Row.” These contain a representative selection of books published within the last ten years, and which are in print.

Readers' Guides

Perhaps the most valuable subject catalogue of all is that of the British Museum to which reference has already been made. So useful is it that all the more wide-awake local libraries have a copy although they themselves have not a tithe of the books therein mentioned, and to them the press marks mean little. The only drawback is that the books recorded in the latest edition are at *least* five years old. Ask for it at your library. It will probably be in the head librarian's office.

It is as well to state here and now that we are not always after the latest books. For details of old processes, old opinions, etc., we turn to contemporary books. There may be a modern book published last week which deals with our inquiry, but in original research, we turn to contemporary books.

A useful and classified list of selected books on all subjects is Sonnenschein, W. S., *The Best Books*, Five Parts, London, 1910-31.

An out-of-date, but still useful at times, book is *Standard Books*, 4 vols., 1912-15. (T. Nelson & Sons.)

Another of this nature is Forbes Gray, W., *Books That Count*, 1923.

For books printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and English books printed abroad, between 1475 and 1640, see Pollard, A. W., *Short Title Catalogue*, 1926 (known among librarians as the S.T.C.).

There is also Sawyer, C. J., and Harvey Darton, F. J., *English Books*, which deals with books published between 1475 and 1900.

Facts and How to Find Them

For the period 1557-1640 we have Arber, E., *Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers*, 5 vols., 1875-1894.

For the section omitted from these Registers, see Gregg, W. W., and Boswell, *Records of the Court of the Stationers' Company, 1576-1602, from Register "B"* (London, 1930).

For the period 1640-1708, we can refer to Eyre, G. E. B., and Plomer, H. H., *Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers*, 3 vols., privately printed (1913-14).

Part of this period is also covered by Arber, E., *Term Catalogues—1668-1709*, which were published from 1903 to 1906, and contain indexes both of authors and titles.

The period between 1700 and 1800 is rather inadequately covered by what is popularly known as *The London Catalogue*. In 1786, appeared a cumulative volume of this work by W. Bent, a London printer, and entitled *A General Catalogue of Books Printed in Great Britain and Published in London for Year MDCC to MDCCCLXXXVI*. This had various supplements which carried it to the end of the century.

For the period 1770-1803, we have Reuss, J. D., *Alphabetical Register, with Supplements*, 1791 and 1804.

Lastly we have the *English Catalogue*, now in its hundredth year, and dealing with books from 1801. The present volume, to quote its sub-title, gives, "in one alphabet, under author, subject and title, the size, price, month of publication and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom, being a continuation of the 'London' and the 'British' catalogues; with the publications of learned and other societies, and directory of publishers."

For books issued since the last *English Catalogue* we can consult weekly and monthly cumulated lists in the trade papers such as *The Publishers' Circular* or *The*

Bibliographies

Publisher and Bookseller. *Whitaker's Cumulative Book List* is published quarterly, each part including all the previous parts for that year. *Current Literature* is a monthly magazine from the same house, and contains a complete *classified* list of books published each month.

For current English books which are in print, there is *The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature*, the last edition of which was published in 1936. It is a collection of publishers' catalogues, with an author and title index, and much other useful information.

Subject Index of the London Library, 2 vols., 1909-23, is a useful reference work, since the library contains a fine collection of standard works in many languages and is therefore a reliable guide to the best authorities.

The Patent Office Library issued bibliographical lists dealing with works on technical matters. These are rather out-of-date, however.

Libraries often issue classified subject lists. As regards old books in the British Museum Reading Room, we have Proctor, R., *Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum . . . to 1500. With Notes on those in the Bodleian Library.* There is also an "official" catalogue: *Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century*, now in the British Museum (1908).

Bibliographies of Bibliographies

The lists of the more important of these are given in Esdaile, Arundell, *Student's Manual of Bibliography*.

This book deals with bibliography proper, as well as giving useful bibliographies. It is intended for students of librarianship, but the researcher will find much of interest.

Other works which might be consulted as occasion requires are Watt, R., *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 4 vols., Edinburgh, 1824, Peddie, R. A., *Subject Index to Books*

Facts and How to Find Them

Published before 1880 (London, 1933), and Courtney, W. P., *A Register of National Bibliography*, 3 vols. (London, 1905-12). The last-named contains a useful list of references, including periodical publications, and is arranged in one alphabetical series. It is a large, laborious work, and, in spite of its title, is international in outlook. It is kept up to date in MS. in the British Museum Reading Room. Vol. 3 is a supplementary work.

The *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*, Lowndes, W. T., 10 parts and an Appendix (London, 1857-64), gives a list of rare books confined to English authors. For better-known English and American authors, Lowndes is now superseded by De Ricci, S., *The Book Collector's Guide*, 1921.

The prices given in both books are, of course, now quite irrelevant.

Van Hosen, H. B., and Walter, F. K., *Bibliography . . . an Introductory Manual*, 1928, contains a large list of books of reference, chiefly bibliographies.

Bibliographies of English Literature

Ward, Sir A. W., and Waller, A. R., *The Cambridge History of English Literature*, 1907-27.

Bateson, F. W., *The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*.

Northup, C. S., *A Register of the Bibliographies of the English Language and Literature*, 1925.

Peddie, R. A., *National Bibliographies, A Descriptive Catalogue*, 1921 (Supplement to *The Library World*).

Strange as it seems, the colossal, and almost impossible, task of compiling a world bibliography was actually begun. Theoretically, the work might be done, given a huge staff and much money. Practically, the task is out of the question. The nearest approach to a universal bibliography yet is the general catalogue of the British Museum Reading Room.

Bibliographies

Scientific Literature

The best guides are *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, 1902-14, and *British Science Guild, Catalogue of British Scientific Books*, 1921. See also Eason, A. B., *Where to Seek for Scientific Facts* (Rentell, 1924).

The above are given only as indications of the type of bibliographies available. The object of this book is to serve as a guide or introduction to specialized sources of information. There is no point, even were this book of encyclopedic proportions, in repeating lists of books which have been adequately catalogued elsewhere.

Foreign Literature

The research worker who is trying to find his feet in looking up English sources, is hardly likely to be much concerned with foreign literature at present. It might be mentioned, however, that the house of Whitaker are agents for *Biblio*, which gives the complete list of books published in the French language in all countries of the world, indexed under author, title and subject, together with other details such as size, price, publisher, translator, etc.

For a general survey of book-trade knowledge, *The Bookman's Manual* (Bessie Graham) can be recommended. Authors—British, French, Russian, etc.—are listed alphabetically under such classified heads as fiction, essays, drama, etc., and all the books of each author are listed in chronological order, with their publisher and price.

Publishers' Catalogues

Most publishers specialize. Some specialize in technical books, others in business books, books on building, religion, topography, fine arts, etc., and, besides dealing in their own books, act as agents for the leading

Facts and How to Find Them

American and foreign publishers of books of a similar type. Their catalogues (obtainable gratis on application) are invariably well-produced and classified, often with a summary of the contents of each book, and although the range is limited by the books that the publishers have in stock and in print, they nevertheless contain lists of great value. The advertisements in the backs of some books are worth looking over, too.

The catalogues of the big second-hand booksellers are worth getting. Obviously the aim of these catalogues is to *sell* books, not to act as free guides to booklists. You need have no fear in applying for a copy. Sooner or later you will wish you had a certain volume on your shelves instead of at a distant library, and buy it.

Unrecorded Books

Certain rare books, and many privately printed ones (which do not come within the scope of the Copyright Act by means of which the British Museum obtains its books), escape the notice of bibliographers, and their existence is revealed only when they appear in the auction rooms. To trace these, see **Book Prices Current** (1888 onwards) and **American Book Prices Current** (1895 onwards).

CHAPTER IV

Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Maps, Gazetteers, Quotations

THESE form some of the more obvious sources of information, but not everybody uses them to the best advantage.

Encyclopedias

Before embarking on a course of study on any particular subject, one would do well to read up the matter first in a good encyclopedia, where a broad and "meaty" survey is given, often by renowned experts.

Bibliographies are often given for further reference, whilst there are usually many cross-references to other articles in the book. When one is studying a fairly broad subject such as Art or Electricity, dozens of cross-references will be required, and *the index must be used*. Because articles are arranged alphabetically many people think that an index is not needed. In fact many would be surprised to know that an encyclopedia *has* an index. They might think it a joke like the old chestnut about the savant who wrote an index to the dictionary.

Encyclopedias have not always been divided up alphabetically. The actual word means something like "complete education," and in ancient times, encyclopedias were intended to be read right through. As time went on, and knowledge increased, and also as learning became more specialized, reading (and mastering) an encyclopedia was a very tall order. So, for easy reference, the matter was split up alphabetically.

This system cuts both ways. The advantage is that if we know a good deal about electricity but only want to refresh our minds about dynamo construction, we look up Dynamo right away, and there is the matter, clean cut. On the other hand, if we know little about electricity and wish to know about dynamos, the matter referred to under this heading will naturally not be fully understood. We may not know about electricity and magnetism, inductance, direct current, alternating current, etc. These will have to be hunted up, and it is best to look first under the general heading of Electricity, both in the encyclopedia and also in the index, and then see what other articles we are to be referred to to complete our survey of electrical matters.

The Children's Encyclopedia is a work which is not alphabetical. Electricity is treated as a whole. By referring to the index we can ascertain where Dynamos are mentioned.

Most encyclopedias give information under the name of the smallest subject, not under the largest theme, but there are important exceptions.

Out-of-date Encyclopedias

Most books are, strictly speaking, out of date before they are published. This particularly applies to books dealing with current affairs. Biographies, etc., are not so affected, but it is inevitable that between the time the writer hands the proofs to the printer and the time when the book is in circulation—a matter of some months—fresh events have occurred. A book may have a short life. If it has a reasonably good sale, neither the writer nor the publishers care. It is easy to revise or rewrite it.

Not so an encyclopedia. For one thing, it is costly, and one looks upon it as an investment. New

encyclopedias are issued from time to time, but the private buyer does not usually like buying a new one every few years. With public libraries it is different.

Encyclopedias have been issued on the loose-leaf principle, the publishers sending out fresh pages from time to time as important changes occur, but these are not very general, owing, no doubt, to the trouble and cost of continual supplements.

As a rule, encyclopedias do not deal with ephemeral stuff, but rather with things of real value and permanent worth. They do not readily grow out of date. When they do, however, they are useful in ascertaining the state of knowledge at the time when the work was issued. The present writer, for example, had to write an article dealing with Pitch Pine—its uses, properties, etc. It has not always been regarded with the same esteem. An account of it in a mid-nineteenth century encyclopedia varies a good deal from that in a modern one. Timber research chemists have learnt a lot in the meantime, and have caused old views to be revised.

The old views we can learn from old encyclopedias. As a general rule, the research worker dealing with modern subjects had best consult the very latest editions at a public library. It should be mentioned that many great libraries do not encourage mere *reference* work (such as can be undertaken in the excellent reference rooms of local public libraries), but rather *research* work. Encyclopedias are provided on the open-access shelves, but for the very latest editions one has to apply for the volumes in the usual way. In any case it is not expected that readers will use the open-access encyclopedias for prolonged study. It is unfair to other users. Extra copies are often available if application is made.

There are many kinds of encyclopedias, some general,

Facts and How to Find Them

others very specialized, dealing with technical, etc., matters only.

General Encyclopedias

The most famous, and best of all, is *The Encyclopedia Britannica* (last edition, 7th impression, dated 1936, 24 vols. *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, and *Everyman Encyclopedia*, 12 vols., are also well known.

There are many others. The more "popular" they are, the more likely they are to be full of mistakes. Even the best books have a few errors, and the research worker is likely to perpetuate them, if facts are not checked from other sources.

One should look up several different encyclopedias, as the treatment varies greatly (according to the editors' estimate of the importance of items, and the space available), and all the essential facts of the matter are not necessarily embodied in one particular work.

A really excellent and cheap (2s. 6d.) book is *Pears' Cyclopedia*. This is approaching its 50th edition. It has over a thousand pages, and contains twenty-two sections dealing with such matters as *Prominent People*, *Classical Dictionary*, *Gazetteer*, *Events*, *Cookery*, *Pets*, *Health*, *Sports*, etc. If one were allowed to choose one, and only one, reference book to suit all needs, this would be the choice of most. It is not issued annually, but as occasion demands—usually several times a year. It is revised each time it is issued.

Dictionaries

The average layman usually regards the dictionary as a means of finding the correct spelling or meaning of a doubtful word. The research worker knows better. Some dictionaries give such ample definitions that the line of demarcation between a dictionary and an

Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc.

encyclopedia is difficult to fix. In fact some classical dictionaries, for example, are really encyclopedias, whilst some concise encyclopedias are little more than dictionaries.

There are literally thousands of dictionaries available, covering definitions of the words used in our own language and in foreign languages; bilingual dictionaries; encyclopedic and etymological dictionaries; dictionaries of terms used in engineering, science, commerce, etc. Then there are those which deal with abbreviations, e.g. Rogers, W. T., *Dictionary of Abbreviations* (of terms used in professions, sports, trades and law).

Again there are those dealing with synonyms, e.g. Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*.

As with year books, etc., the field is so vast that the reader is recommended to find out personally what volumes are likely to be of use. There is more use for a dictionary than as an aid in correct spelling.

In the appendixes of "popular" dictionaries, one may find lists of foreign phrases, abbreviations, musical terms, pronunciation of proper names, corresponding tables of centigrade and Fahrenheit systems of measurement of temperature, weights and measures, coinage, currency, meanings of Christian names, and so on.

There are often supplements of words which, whilst not purely slang, have not been officially admitted to the English language—such words as "beano," "Aussies," "wangle," etc.

Maps, Gazetteers, etc.

Since this work aims at being severely practical, the temptation to enthuse over the romance of maps must be curbed. They are handmaidens to practically every form of study—geography, history, economics, etc. We can follow a travel book much easier if it has a map,

Facts and How to Find Them

or if we have an atlas. We can appreciate literature the more if we can see on a map exactly whereabouts are the places described.

Gazetteers

These are really indexes to maps, and often give, in a very small nutshell, an account of the population, products, etc., of a town or place. Their chief use is in locating a place. Further details we can read up elsewhere. Naturally only the more important places are mentioned in the general gazetteers. A small village in, say, Sussex would be overlooked. In such a case, if we know the county, or rough location, we can consult a guide-book dealing with the district.

A standard gazetteer is Bartholomew's *Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles*, 1927.

Another source of topographical information, often overlooked, is *Kelly's County Directories*.

Maps

The chief producer of maps in this country is a Government department, The Ordnance Survey.

The maps are of a very high standard, and issued in all scales. The usual scale for seeing the country in a fair amount of detail is the 1 inch to the mile. This is the one used by walking tourists. There are still larger scales, 6 inches and even 25 inches to the mile, issued, and largely used by estate agents and property owners.

On the other hand there are smaller scales, 4 miles to the inch being a popular one with motorists. The O.S. issue a catalogue which should be applied for by those interested.

Apart from general maps, there are geological maps, etc., and also maps (with a booklet of description) of Roman England, Medieval England, etc.

Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc.

The British Museum has one of the finest collection of maps in the world.

Atlases

There are scores of these, of greatly varying size, completeness, price, quality, usefulness, etc. All general encyclopedias have an atlas section, or have maps incorporated with the text. Special atlases have been issued dealing with biblical history, military campaigns, colonial growth, etc. As with dictionaries, many of these atlases reveal unexpected supplements, such as details of flags, coins, the planetary system, etc. An atlas is practically indispensable to the proper understanding of such subjects as history.

Quotations, Proverbs, etc.

It is feared that many writers use these books to convey the impression that they are well read and have quoted apt remarks extempore. A far better way of using them is to make the selected examples a nucleus about which we can build up our own ideas. There are many such collections. The old ones are not necessarily out-dated, but most people will prefer one which includes selections from modern authors. Reference should be made to more than one book, because apart from the difference in actual selections given, and subjects treated, different dictionaries are compiled on different plans. Most, however, are classified by author, and then by themes.

Standard works are—

Bartlett, J. A., *Familiar Quotations*.

Benham, W. Gurney, *New Book of Quotations*.

Stokes' *Cyclopedia of Familiar Quotations*.

Stevenson, Burton, *Book of Quotations* (1936, second edition), a fine big book.

Hoyt's *New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*.

Dictionary of Quotations and Proverbs. Everyman Library. "This dictionary represents the work of many successive compilers, English and American, and the authors it quotes, known and anonymous, are legion. Traditional sayings and modern currency are both incorporated."

A book of a different sort, old, but still very useful, is Bent, S. A., *Short Sayings of Great Men* (1882).

Here, the various sayings are grouped together under the subjects' names, together with biographical notes of the person, and details of the circumstances under which the saying was uttered. Thus we can ascertain when, where, and why Pope Gregory made his classical pun about "Non Angli sed Angeli," and whether Oliver Cromwell made any remarks worth perpetuating. The book is prefaced by a list of authors, whilst there is an index of sayings, so that the book works both ways.

Anthologies also come in this class. If we wish for several quotations on Dogs, Fishing, or London, we might first look up bibliographies to see what anthologies there are on the subjects. Most of the books of quotations just mentioned contain "classic" sayings. For the lighter side, there are scores of books such as Wright, Kent, *After-Dinner Speaking*, with quotations given first by subject and then with an index to authors and sub-themes.

There are also various dictionaries and concordances of the works of various authors such as Shakespeare, Jane Austen, Thomas Hardy, etc. Cruden's *Complete Concordance* is a handmaiden to the study of the Bible.

CHAPTER V

Year Books, "Official" Publications, etc.

It is difficult to think of any trade, sport, sect, country, interest, etc., which is not covered by a year book or directory issued at frequent intervals. It is quite impossible to do more than indicate the vast field here. Others have compiled lists of year books, directories, etc., among which we may note—

Cannons, H. G. T., *Classified Guide to 1700 Annuals, Directories and Year Books* (Grafton & Co.).

Reference Books, John Minto. (Published for the Library Association.) This is an English book.

Guide to Reference Books, J. G. Mudge. An American book, though international in outlook. It was compiled by the Reference Librarian of Columbia University, and kept up to date year by year in the *Library Journal*.

Nothing will save so much time as a thorough acquaintance with the year books, etc., covering one's subject, *and an idea of their contents*. A casual reader might overlook certain of the contents, and spend hours searching elsewhere. No one reference book can comprise everything. There is a physical limit to what one can cram into a printed book.

The supreme year book of all is Whitaker's Almanack, which contains "an account of astronomical and other phenomena, and a vast amount of information respecting the Government, finances, population, commerce, and general statistics of the various nations of the world, with an index containing 30,000 references." The cheap, paper-covered edition contains just over 700 pages, and costs 3s., whilst the "complete" edition in cloth boards costs 6s.

Idly turning over the leaves, one comes across The Roman Calendar, The Provinces of India, The Peerage, Government and Public Offices, The Royal Navy, The Universities, Societies and Institutions, Annual Premiums for Whole Life Assurance, Infant Mortality in various countries, World Trade, Post Office Guide, Railways, Scottish County Officials, Floods, British Health Resorts, Members of Parliament and Ministers (with their salaries), Drama, Films, Broadcasting, Racing Fixtures, Hall Marks on Plate, Professional Fees, hosts of facts, figures, addresses. No other single book contains the proportionate amount of information, and a *current* copy, of course, is essential.

The *Daily Mail Year Book* is a handy reference book which costs only a shilling. It does not attempt to copy Whitaker's, but specializes in short articles summing up recent progress in various fields such as National Defence, British Railways, Lawn Tennis, etc., apart from general facts and figures. A useful feature is a thousand short biographies of present-day people often in the news. The articles, naturally, are flavoured with the policy of the *Daily Mail*, with which you may, or may not, agree.

An American "Whitaker" is *The World Almanac and Encyclopedia and Book of Facts*, published by the *New York World-Telegram*.

Hazell's *Almanac* was once a rival to Whitaker, but is no longer issued. One can bear it in mind, however, when looking up events of past years (1886-1922).

For Local Government affairs, a valuable guide is the *Municipal Year Book*. This tells what each local authority has done in the past year as regards open spaces, water supply, roads, etc., and what it proposes doing in the future.

For National, Imperial, and Foreign information, we have *The Statesman's Year Book*, which contains useful maps.

Year Books, "Official" Publications, etc.

The Europa Service—in two volumes—is a European Who's Who in politics, trade, art, literature, science, etc., and encyclopedia of European affairs (economic and social conditions). This work is also a directory of the League of Nations, international Societies, etc.

Almanach de Gotha (in French) deals with Royalty and Nobility, giving their genealogy, etc., and with diplomatic and administrative matters of interest to statesmen and politicians.

Most countries issue their year books. A random glance at a well-stocked library shelf devoted to such matters reveals Swedish Year Book, Indian Year Book and Who's Who, Chinese Year Book (in English), Anglo-American Year Book, The Polish Handbook, Handbook of Uganda, etc.

Kelly's Directories are also mines of information. The county guides contain, besides information proper to such a work, particulars of local history, topography, crops, churches, their livings, etc. The big towns have their own fine directories, whilst London boroughs have separate, smaller ones.

There are fine directories issued to cover various trades such as Building, Electricity, Laundry, Stationery, Furnishing, Upholstery, and so on. Here again, these are not entirely plain lists of names and addresses. Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers, for example, gives useful gazetteer information as well as notes on trade marks, passport regulations, Consuls abroad, rules for commercial travellers in other countries, etc.

Telephone Directories will be found in many libraries which cannot afford to cover the whole country with detailed directories, and they are very useful for checking addresses. There is a special classified trade and commercial directory for London.

Facts and How to Find Them

The Post Office Guide is another very useful reference book.

Official Publications

Extremely valuable information is to be found in the publications of His Majesty's Stationery Office, and other official printers. Most people regard these publications as deadly dull, suitable only for stodgy statisticians and economists. A visit to the Sales Office at Kingsway, London, will give the lie to this, even if we do no more than look at the covers of the booklets, which employ the best typographical skill and devices, and are often illustrated. We shall see, too, that the books do not deal only with "official" and weighty matters of government. There are books on gardening, goldfish, careers, etc.

As one "blue book" itself says, "The Government should set the highest standard practicable in the various classes of its own productions, and so help improve the public taste." Old-time official publications might have been dull, but no longer can we agree with Dickens' sentiments when he wrote, "Although Mr. Gradgrind did not take after Blue Beard, his room was quite a blue chamber with its abundance of blue books."

The commercial side of publication does not worry the S.O. much, and however much this aspect may be open to debate, there is no doubt that it reacts favourably upon the researcher, who is enabled to buy the publications at reasonable prices. If the S.O. publications are now ever open to the charge of being "stodgy" it is only because the information is well compressed.

Stationery Office Publications

These (as have just been described) are non-parliamentary publications. The various Government departments, such as the India Office, Royal Mint,

Ministry of Health, Forestry Commission, etc., all issue reports, which the S.O. publishes. A free monthly list (*Monthly Circular of New Publications, 1919—*) is available to all who apply, but with such a great number of publications, some index is necessary. This is provided by the *Guide to Current Official Statistics*, issued annually at a shilling. To quote from the introduction, the "aim of the Guide is—

(1) to direct the inquirer to *all* current official publications that contain statistics bearing on his subject; and, more especially,

(2) to inform him of the nature of the statistics he will find in the volumes to which he is referred, i.e. their mode of analysis, and the time and place to which they relate."

An idle glance over the pages reveals the many and diverse references—Aliens, Coal Mining, Crops, Evening Schools, Industrial Fatigue, Hawkers, Hay, Herrings, Milk, Murder, Oil Seeds, Pigs, Playing Cards, Prerogative of Mercy, Radium, Small Pox, Smuggling, Solicitors, Special Constables, Spirits, Wool and Wrecks. Instructions are given as to how to use the book to the best advantage.

Mention must be made of *The Ministry of Labour Gazette* (6d. monthly). This gives all the latest figures relating to trade and employment, and is of special interest to students of present-day economic conditions.

Apart from the free monthly lists just mentioned, the S.O. has, since 1922, published twice yearly a *Consolidated List of Government Publications*, whilst *The Brief Guide to Government Publications* (H.M.S.O., 1925) is useful.

Government Publications

These cover various reports of Commissions, etc., and they are numbered. In this connection three publications may be mentioned.

Facts and How to Find Them

Lees Smith, H. B. *A Guide to Parliamentary and Official Papers*, 1924.

Horrocks, S. *Government Publications*, 1930.

Jones, Hilda V., *Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers, 1801-1900* (with a few earlier ones), London, 1904 (various decennial supplements).

Select Blue Books, etc., are announced in *The Times Literary Supplement*. Government publications can also be traced in *The English Catalogue*.

Proceedings in Parliament

The *Journal of the House of Commons* has been published from 1547, and the *Journal of the House of Lords* from 1509.

Cobbett, *Parliamentary History of England*, 36 vols., London, 1806-20, covers the earliest period down to 1803, and is continued in *The Parliamentary Debates* (London), 1812, to present date. (This is commonly called *Hansard* from the name of the printer—Luke Hansard.)

These publications contain an immense amount of facts about various phases of Government, and have ample indexes, both cumulative and otherwise.

Local Government Papers

The London County Council publish many valuable papers, and these can be obtained from Messrs. P. S. King & Son, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Other big cities such as Birmingham and Manchester do so too, but many smaller authorities cannot afford to do so, and have a few typewritten copies made instead. You will nearly always find one at the local public library, and certainly at the local Town Hall, or equivalent office. Whenever there is any difficulty in getting facts, a Councillor should be approached (see "Personal Inquiries," Chapter IX).

Archaeological, etc., Papers

There is an immense number of these.

A useful book is Gomme, C. L., *Index to Archaeological Papers, 1665-1914*, continued in the *Library Association Index*.

Papers of Learned Societies

There are also immense numbers of these, and it is a difficult field to tackle. Often when the paper is tracked down it is far too "advanced" for a layman to understand. These papers, read to a select audience and not, in general, intended for the whole world, epitomize a man's lifetime of experience in a specialized field. The papers present difficulty to cataloguers sometimes, and if they are not easily found in the catalogue, expert help should be asked. As a general rule "Academies," as these societies are called, are listed under the towns wherein they are situate. (See "Catalogues," Chapter II, showing how societies' papers are listed.)

With a *subject* catalogue, we shall not have to worry about what societies to refer to, but otherwise we must select whatever society we judge will be most likely to concern itself with what we are looking for. For example, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers would not publish papers on Scottish history, whilst the Caledonian Society would not publish a paper on the Prevention of Vibration. What learned societies will help us?

There is a short list in Whitaker and Europa Service, and The Official Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland gives a record of publications issued during the previous session.

The League of Nations (which, of course, issues valuable papers, reports, books, periodicals, etc.) publishes a Handbook of International Organizations, and the

Facts and How to Find Them

Royal Society of London has a Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1800-1900.

A glance at Whitaker shows that there are about 3000 societies and institutions in London alone.

For the British Empire generally we have the Overseas Official Publications, 1927, issued by the Royal Empire Society.

Before that date, we can search the Society's big general catalogue. The Imperial Institute, the Colonial Office, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies all ought to have files of the relevant papers in their libraries and archives.

Bulletins, Abstracts, etc.

If you are a technical writer, be ever on the look-out for publications issued by the development boards of various trades. The present writer, searching for facts on the manufacture of tin-cans, was given, free, a bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council. In case the word "bulletin" should conjure up visions of a small pamphlet, it should be explained that this bulletin contained 145 pages, well illustrated, quarto size. In fact, if the bulletin was bound up like an ordinary book, it would be worth paying about 12s. 6d. for. Not all such publications are so large, but all are worth getting. (See also "Trade Catalogues," page 101.)

For abstracts and specifications of Patents, one should write to the Patent Office for a catalogue sheet.

CHAPTER VI

Biography and Dates

It is not for us here to expatiate upon the merits of biography. Whether people make history or history makes people may well remain a subject for debate. The fact is that we are constantly having to refer to biographies to find out who people are, or were, what they have done, are trying to do, etc. We may even be writing a full-length biography ourselves.

Published Biographies

If we wish to find out much about a certain person, we should ascertain whether his or her biography has been published. Biographies vary much in treatment. They may be a plain chronicle of events, with a few impartial comments. The book may deal mainly with the subject's influence on certain matters, or connexion with certain people. The book may set out either to "debunk" a popular character, or to vindicate another. One has to reckon on the biographer's bias (not necessarily a bad thing). Some characters such as King Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, King Charles II, Queen Victoria, etc., have been rather overdone. On the other hand, biographies have been written around lesser men—country squires, missionaries, eccentrics, thieves, etc. Therefore do not think that only the "big" names have been written about.

Biographies often contain much more than personal matters. It is usual to give a survey of general conditions of the period in which the subject lived and the circle he or she moved in. For example, biographies of eighteenth century M.P.'s might give us details of Parliamentary procedure of the time.

For quick reference, a large number of biographical dictionaries have been compiled, whilst the Library Association have issued an **Analytical Bibliography of Universal Collected Biography** (1934).

The following are some standard works.

The Dictionary of National Biography.

People in every walk of life are included; saints, sinners, statesmen, sportsmen, soldiers, sailors, bishops, and burglars. In fine, to quote from the Preface, no person whose career presents any feature which justifies its preservation from oblivion has been consciously overlooked. The epithet "National" has not been taken too narrowly. It is taken to include early American colonists of British stock, and foreigners who achieved some distinction in this country. Living people are not included.

After the various accounts appear details of other references, and particulars of the subject's own literary works (if any) and where portraits may be found.

The Dictionary comprises three distinct works. First, there is the main **Dictionary**, the original work, consisting of twenty-two volumes, published 1885-1900, and completed (to 1900) by the issue of a Supplement. Over 30,000 names are included, starting from the earliest times.

Next, there is the **Twentieth Century D.N.B.** consisting of three volumes, each covering, approximately, a decade. The latest volume of this work deals with the years 1922-1930, and has a cumulative index covering 1901-1930. When the Dictionary first started, the compilers obviously had to rely on written records for details of long dead people, but in the latest volume, the writers have based their contributions on first-hand intimate knowledge of the subjects. Thus the lives are authoritative.

Finally we have the **Concise D.N.B.**, which is an

Biography and Dates

Epitome of the whole work. The current edition brings the C.D.N.B. down to 1921. This concise work is appreciated, not only for its reduced cost and bulk (an important consideration in the home-library), but also because it furnishes us with a means of quick reference. All libraries worthy of their name ought at least to have a Concise edition. The original Dictionary, of course, appeals largely to students of bygone history, whereas the Twentieth Century volumes appeal to the student of more recent and contemporary events and persons.

Particular mention has been made of this great Dictionary because it is the largest of all our national biographies and without rival. The present publishers are the Oxford University Press, who also issue the Dictionary of American Biography of which, at the time of writing, sixteen out of the twenty projected volumes have been published.

Boase, Frederick, *Modern English Biography*, 6 vols. (1892-1921) includes short, but exact, notes on many lesser lights deceased since 1850.

Who's Who is the well-known annual dealing in a nutshell with outstanding contemporary Englishmen and a few distinguished foreigners. It gives details of their addresses, clubs, education, works, recreations, etc.

Who Was Who contains the pick of past volumes of *Who's Who*, and thus bridges the gap between the current *Who's Who* and the older standard national biographies.

There is also a Catholic *Who's Who* and other specialized biographies.

As *examples* only, of the wealth of specialized biography, we might mention—

Mallett's *Index of Artists*—past and present, of all countries.

Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*.

Foreign and Overseas Biography

Corresponding to the English *Who's Who*, we have such works as—

Qui Etes Vous?

Wer ist's.

Who's Who in America.

Who's Who in China.

Thom's Irish Who's Who.

Who's Who in Canada.

Who's Who in New Zealand.

Who's Who in Australia.

Who's Who in New York.

Woman's Who's Who in America.

The above are only quoted as examples. There are dozens of others. Inquire of the librarian which are stocked. Do not overlook the second volume of the *Europa Service*. Europa Publications, Ltd. have also issued an International *Who's Who*.

The Aristocracy, etc.

There are several publications, among which might be mentioned Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, etc., Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, etc. (various volumes), Dod's Peerage, and Whitaker's Peerage, Royal Blue Book, Royal Red Book, etc.

Trades and Professions

There must be hundreds of these. The best plan is to ask the librarian (or ascertain from current literature reference books) what books exist. There are biographies of sportsmen, architects, government officials, etc. The following are given, as usual, for the sake of illustration—

Banker's Almanac and Year Book.

Baptist Year Book.

Congregational Year Book.

Biography and Dates

Crockford's Clerical Directory.

Law List.

Medical Directory.

Stock Exchange Year Book.

Who's Who in Art.

Who's Who in Literature.

Who's Who in the Theatre.

Characters in Fiction

It is often desired to find out who, for example, Becky Sharp was, who created her, and in what book. One such work is Walsh, Wm. S., *Heroes and Heroines of Fiction* (1914).

Various

No single work could treat universal biography, ancient and modern, with any degree of completeness. The field is too vast for one work to cover, and, as in the case of encyclopedias, different editors have different ideas as to the relative importance of the various people to be treated. The following are some standard books not previously mentioned.

Hyamson, A. D., *Dictionary of Universal Biography* (1916).

This gives names of thousands of persons of all times and countries, stating who he or she was, with birth and death dates, on the principle of "One person, one line" thus—

Carlse, Jas.: English engraver. 1798-1855.

This ultra-brevity enabled the compiler to include many names not given in other single-volume dictionaries of biography.

Chambers' *Biographical Dictionary* (1935) is to be found in many libraries as a standard reference work.

Lippincott's *Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology* is an American book, but international

in scope. As the name suggests, the pronunciation of the various names is one of the features of this book—no easy matter when one has to include names of all nations and tongues.

Although it appeared at the close of the last century, there is nothing quite like Smith, B. E., *The Century Cyclopaedia of Names*—in Geography, Biography, Mythology, History, Ethnology, Art, Architecture, Fiction, etc. (to quote the sub-title).

All encyclopedias of a general nature, and a good many year books, include biographical information. The *Daily Mail Year Book*, for example, has a section of such notes.

Dates

As a general rule, it is much quicker to resort to standard historical and biographical works to ascertain dates than to look up the matter in various dictionaries of dates with their thousands of entries. These dictionaries are very useful if one wishes to find out, for example, all the important events of 1872, or what centenaries happen to be due. On the other hand, if one wishes to know when Oliver Cromwell was born, it is usually better to look up a standard biography.

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information. Here we have a kind of encyclopedia, where the emphasis is laid on the *dates*. Thus, among other information on the first page, we are told the *date* when Aalesund was destroyed by fire, the *date* when the Abacus was developed, and *dates* relative to Abbeys. Under such entries as Fires, Trials, and Wrecks, lengthy lists are provided. Under the headings of various nations, a chronological list of chief events in their history is given.

In the *Dictionary of Dates* (Everyman's Library) "the aim . . . has been to give every date likely to be

Biography and Dates

of service to the general reader while getting rid of the superfluities which make the typical date book too bulky for easy use." The present edition covers events up to 1923.

Little, C. E., *Cyclopedia of Classified Dates* (1900), is a very useful work, especially for speedy reference. The book is first divided into sections dealing with individual countries such as Abyssinia, France, Russia, etc., and each of these main sections is subdivided into standardized sub-headings dealing with Army, Navy, Church, State, Births, Deaths, Society, and a few others. Thus if we wish to trace the earliest church affairs of Turkey, or the army affairs of Rumania round about 1800, we can do so at once. Likewise we can trace the development of Spanish literature independently of other matters. There is an index of remarkable completeness.

Year Books. Some, such as Whitaker, give a review of the events of the previous year.

A book which combines a Who's Who with a year book and desk book is *The Authors' and Writers' Who's Who*, Shaw Publishing Co. This firm also issue a number of specialized biographies.

Another reference is *Dictionary of Biographical Reference*, Phillips L. B. (100,000 names), 1899—another of the "one line, one person" books.

CHAPTER VII

Periodical Publications

THE number of periodical publications produced in this country alone is staggering. It is safe to say that there is no trade, profession, shade of opinion, etc., which has not at least one journal to cover it. Some, such as four-page leaflets describing the common round of a country parish church, are of so little importance to the world in general that we can ignore them.

Others, important in their restricted spheres, are often too obscure to be worth the trouble of locating. Others, however, have important circulations, reflect contemporary opinion and methods, and contain items of information a long time before they appear in book form—if at all.

Some useful books containing lists of periodical publications are—

Willing's Press Guide (annually). First published 1874. This contains a list of about 7000 names, giving details of the publication day, price, address of publisher, etc., in alphabetical order. A very valuable feature is an Index to Class Papers, where we can find out, for example, the periodicals dealing with Bee Keeping, Church of Scotland, Dentistry, Fish Trade, Waste Trades, Zoology, etc. Another list shows the periodicals published from each town. Altogether a useful book which will repay careful examination of its contents.

The Writers' and Artists' Year Book is another annual which few journalists are without. This lists the principal English, American, and Colonial journals in alphabetical order, but makes no claim of being a

Periodical Publications

complete list. Only those journals offering any scope for the professional writer are listed, so that the smaller fry of papers, or those which do not accept outside material, are omitted. Unlike Willing's book, it gives a very clear idea of the type of contents one may expect to find in each paper. There is a classified index of papers and magazines, but this is not so detailed as *Willing's Guide*. The point is that Willing's caters more for the newsagents and advertisers. The *Writers' and Artists' Year Book* contains useful lists of publishers, Press-cutting agencies, photograph agencies, etc. All research workers should know the contents of this book inside out, especially if they propose writing up and selling their information.

Another book is Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory. A study of these Press directories will therefore show that there is a multitude of periodicals on every possible subject, each issue being full of information. Some of it may be very dull, stodgy and correct. Some may be "popular" and of doubtful accuracy. Some may be propagandist and otherwise coloured or distorted. But, anyway, it is all grist for the mill of the researcher. A rich field—but a very troublesome one, to be used generally when the information cannot be found in handier books.

Yet periodicals are important, especially in ascertaining contemporary opinion. Books written after the event must needs view things from a different standpoint, and in a detached and leisurely way denied to the participants in the actual events recorded. Again, some information is of such passing interest that it is seldom recorded in books.

The question of Press cuttings is dealt with elsewhere in this book.

Indexes to Periodicals

Without an index, the finding of any particular

Facts and How to Find Them

article in a pile of periodicals is worse than looking for a needle in a haystack. Unfortunately indexing periodicals has been done only sporadically.

Let us examine available indexes in their chronological order. For periodicals before 1800, the best general list, especially useful for foreign periodicals, is the great Reuss, J. D., *Repertorium*, 16 vols., which contains a mass of material classified into sections such as Chemistry, Astronomy, Mathematics, Technology, etc.

From 1802, we have Poole, W. F., *Index to Periodical Literature* (1802-96).

This was followed by *The Annual Library Index* (1905-10), which in turn was taken over by *The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, published by the H. W. Wilson Co. These are indexes to periodicals usually taken by American libraries. There are monthly indexes cumulated at quarterly and again at yearly intervals.

Other Wilson books index further periodical publications such as—

Reader's Guide, Supplement, International Index to Periodicals, Annual Magazine Subject Index, and others of more specialized scope, such as—

Agricultural Index, Industrial Arts Index, Index to Legal Periodicals, and Dramatic Index (Faxon).

Whilst we are dealing with American libraries, we might mention American Library Association, *Index to General Literature* (1900, with Supplement 1910). This analyses thousands of books, and indexes their contents.

Essay and General Literature Index, 1900-33, edited by Minnie E. Shears and Marian Shaw, is an index to about 40,000 essays and articles in 2144 volumes of collections of essays and miscellaneous works. This is a "dictionary" index, and includes all author entries,

Periodical Publications

subject entries, and title entries which have been considered necessary. The material under an author's name is arranged—

- (1) Author's works.
- (2) Works about the author.
- (3) Criticism of an individual work by the author.

This book deals only with books published since 1900, but since then there have been published many collections containing standard essays written a long time before that date.

There is also *The International Index*—devoted chiefly to the Humanities and Science.

English Periodicals

Since 1915, an annual *Subject Index to Periodicals* has been issued by the Library Association (London). It is the work of voluntary contributors, and, of course, does not tackle every journal, but only a selection of them deemed worthy, and whose contents are thought to be authoritative and reliable. Ephemeral and trashy articles from "popular" papers do not therefore jostle carefully written articles by experts.

An *Index of Legal Periodicals* has been published, whilst there is the *Engineering Index* and *Industrial Arts Index*. These are kept up to date by means of card indexes at the large specialized libraries, such as the Library of the Science Museum, which has a magnificent card index.

Newspapers

The precise dividing line between a periodical publication and a newspaper is one which bothers most librarians. If we are using the British Museum Library, we shall find that *Newspapers* are now housed at Colindale—a good way from Bloomsbury.

Facts and How to Find Them

One of the very few English newspapers which has ever been indexed (or whose index has been made public—since all newspapers index their contents for private information and records) is *The Times*. Whatever we may think of its policy or make-up, *The Times* has been regarded as the nearest approach to an "official" newspaper we have. Although (in the writer's opinion) it is occasionally pompously wrong, it never panders to "stunts," sensation, scandal, scares, or other stock-in-trade of less responsible papers. An official index to *The Times* began in 1906, and is in progress, being issued quarterly. It is very full, containing references to date, page, and column. Not quite so detailed, but useful, especially for the period before 1906, is Palmer's Index to "*The Times*," also issued quarterly, from 1791.

For those whose work necessitates constant reference to current affairs, such as those studying politics, etc., **Keesing's Contemporary Archives** is indispensable. Many public libraries take it. It is a sort of diary of current affairs, the news of the day being summarized and sent to subscribers who file it in a special binder. Cumulative indexes are a valuable feature of this work. With *Keesing's* and *The Times* indexes, the student of affairs should be able to trace any item of important news in a very short time.

The *Annual Register* has been published annually since 1758, and reviews events at home and abroad, political, commercial, literary, dramatic, etc.

Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews, *The Times*, 1920, is useful for ascertaining what periodicals were published at a given period.

Another helpful work is Crane, R. S., and Kaye, F. B., **A Census of British Newspapers and Periodicals (1620-1800)**.

Periodical Publications

Finding the Files in a Library

As a minimum, most libraries file *The Times* and the local "rag." The bigger the library, the more periodicals are filed. Some of the periodicals in the library are filed, some sold after use (see "Press Cuttings," below), some sent to local institutions, and others to the waste-paper merchant. The larger, most important, libraries bind up all the journals, and have a full-time staff of binders at work. The Patent Office Library has a splendid collection of scientific and trade papers. The issues for the last six months or so are kept loosely in box files on reference shelves. They are then tied in bundles and kept in reserve until the binders can deal with them. Then they are sent to their final positions on the upper floors. There is an extensive card index to Periodical Publications, which gives the location of various volumes.

In the British Museum Reading Room catalogues, periodicals are listed under "Periodical Publications." There are several volumes, and it is important to note that the various periodicals appear under the name of the town from which they were first issued. The *Irish Times*, for example, would appear under *Dublin*. To ascertain what town the periodicals originally came from, consult the index volumes.

Odd volumes which might here be mentioned are Cotgreave, Alfred, A Contents-Subject Index to General and Periodical Literature, 1900, Pollard, A. W., and Smith, W. A., World List of Scientific Periodicals, 1900-21, and Ulrich, C. F., The Periodicals Directory (1935), "a classified guide to a selected list of current periodicals foreign and domestic to the United States."

Press Cuttings

Modern periodicals are so cheap and plentiful that there is no point in making notes from them. It is

Facts and How to Find Them

quicker and better to snip out the relevant paragraph or article, and file it for future reference. It is really surprising how the information accumulates, and the majority of working journalists, especially the freelances, owe their success to an extensive cuttings-file (plus, of course, the knowledge of how to use it).

There are several Press-cutting agencies who cover any chosen subject very thoroughly, and charge so much per hundred cuttings. The addresses of these people can be ascertained from a literary year book such as Black's *Writers' and Artists' Year Book*. They are particularly valuable if you want *all* the news about something or somebody (all the reviews of your last book, for example). It is obvious that it is very difficult, if scarcely possible, for the average person to look through every periodical published in England (and important foreign ones), *every* day. This can be done only by a large organization with a trained staff.

Again, one only pays for the cuttings one receives, and if one's subject is not mentioned in the papers for several weeks, one does not have to pay for unrequired copies. This means that it is sometimes cheaper to subscribe to an agency, since the cost of the papers one buys (often in vain) will come to more than the cost of the agency fee.

But this only applies to cases where it is essential that one has all the available Press notices relating to one subject. As a general rule, one is interested in a few subjects in a general way and it is then far cheaper to make one's own Press cuttings. In any case, whether the cuttings are supplied by an agency or by oneself, they must be filed properly. A drawer full of miscellaneous cuttings is not much use. A great many people make cuttings, and stuff them casually into wallets, etc., affirming that they will wait until they can afford a nice cabinet or cuttings-book to store them, and then

make a nice job of it. The result is that before they can get a suitable cabinet, they have such a jumble of unsorted cuttings that the task of classifying them seems so formidable that the project is abandoned.

On the other hand, it is almost as bad to start off with a big cabinet and the idea of filling it up as quickly as one can. By all means add to it, but add with discrimination. Ask, of every cutting, "Are you necessary?" It is not the *bulk* of the file or cuttings-book that matters, but what *information* it contains. Of course, you will not shirk the task of filing really valuable information. This takes time, and a certain evening each week should be devoted to the task, otherwise a huge pile of papers will accumulate. This routine work may well be attempted when the brain is tired with creative work.

Before you snip your first cutting make up your mind what subjects you are going to cover. The wider your field, the less thoroughly you will be able to cover it. Specialization pays. Even the simplest single topic can be split into dozens of sub-headings and aspects, as will shortly be demonstrated.

Again, decide what system of filing you are going to use. You will have all your allotted time devoted to filing new cuttings, and little time to waste re-arranging cuttings which might have been sorted out better years ago. Naturally, as one goes on, one discovers better ways of filing, cross-indexing, etc., but a general system should be established.

As a general rule, there is little to recommend the rigid cuttings-book. For one thing, it is bulky. It requires an index. It is cluttered with cuttings not now required—cuttings which have been superseded by others covering the ground better. The only case in which the cuttings-book is superior to the envelope-file is where the subject is highly specialized (or of narrow

Facts and How to Find Them

scope), or where the cuttings are of permanent value. Thus, if we were collecting cuttings relating solely to our local sports club, we could paste them in a book, and compile an index. At the most, a mere dozen or so cuttings a week would have to be treated—possibly less. Moreover, in such a case, it would be easier to consult the cuttings in a book. They would never “date.”

Many journals publish regular notes on Nature, Health, Gardening Hints, “How-to-Make” articles, etc., and invite you to cut them out. These are of permanent interest as a rule, and when pasted neatly in a book, form, in effect, a new book on Gardening, Cookery, Physical Jerks, or whatever the subject is.

For the bulk of cuttings accumulated for general journalistic purposes, however, the only workable plan is the envelope-file.

For many years the writer used 6 in. × 9 in. envelopes cut in half, and arranged in cardboard boot-boxes. Some workers prefer larger envelopes stored in vertical files. These are an advantage in some ways, especially as one does not have to fold up the cuttings. On the other hand, small cuttings are liable to get lost in large envelopes, and most of us have not, at first, the necessary file. The boot-box file can be started by anyone, and, when funds permit, a wooden cabinet invested in.

The most obvious way of cutting the newspaper to pieces is to use scissors, but it is far quicker and neater to lay a thick piece of millboard under the sheet and make four slick cuts with a penknife or one of those knives which take razor blades. On the back of the cutting mark the date and the name of the paper from which it was taken.

For the sake of demonstration, suppose you are interested in four subjects: Dogs, Child Welfare, South Africa, Whaling.

Periodical Publications

You will start off with four envelopes marked with these titles, and in them place all the cuttings relating to the subjects. (If you have to fold the cutting, fold it with the title side *outwards*. One instinctively does the reverse.) After a while, the envelopes will be getting very bulky. It is time to subdivide further. Let us look at the doggy cuttings. We could sort them into envelopes bearing the new titles—

DOGS: VARIOUS BREEDS.

DOGS: HEALTH.

DOGS: AMUSING TALES OF.

DOGS: FAMOUS, IN LITERATURE.

The Whaling cuttings might be subdivided—

WHALING: NORWEGIAN.

WHALING: EXTINCTION OF WHALES.

WHALING: WORLD TRADE.

WHALING: BY-PRODUCTS.

So we will go on until *these* envelopes are fairly full. Let us look through the first one, "DOGS, VARIOUS BREEDS." We could probably subdivide this into—

DOGS: Terriers.

DOGS: Alsatians.

DOGS: Mongrels, etc.

And when the "Terriers" envelope becomes full we can further subdivide it, so that in course of time, when we have thousands of cuttings, we can soon pick out an envelope relating, say, to mongrels who have become "film stars." We shall not have to turn out a bulging envelope simply labelled "Dogs" and spend an hour in sorting its contents in the vague hope that we *may* have a cutting relating to the matter. We could not have provided all these subdivisions at first, as for one thing we did not know what trend the file would take, and if we did, the collection of empty envelopes would be confusing and depressing.

Facts and How to Find Them

The envelopes themselves must be arranged in convenient groups, and this is easily done by inserting tabbed markers of thick cardboard. One might even keep a special tray for "Dog" matters, and have markers inscribed "BREEDS, HEALTH," etc.

A snag which one soon meets is when a cutting refers to two or more subjects and one does not know what envelope to place it in. Taking our four examples again, we might have a cutting relating to Child Welfare in South Africa, or Children and Dogs. The present writer's plan is to cut up slips of cardboard, about the size of visiting cards, and write on one, say, "SOUTH AFRICA, See Child Welfare in Other Countries." This slip is then placed in an envelope marked "SOUTH AFRICA, Various References to," whilst the cutting itself is placed in "CHILD WELFARE, in Other Countries."

Often a cutting requires more than one cross-reference. Quite frequently we find a cutting which summarizes the contents of several we already have. These can therefore be scrapped. Again, it is often possible to write the whole import of several cuttings in a dozen or so words on a slip of paper. Whilst always adding to the file, be always weeding out too. Several cuttings might be found in one envelope which relate to each other, but are not sufficiently numerous to warrant a fresh envelope. These should be pinned together.

The foregoing description of collecting Press cuttings is that of a system which the present writer has used successfully over a number of years. There are, however, other systems which their users claim are equally effective, and which may be briefly described here.

Instead of putting all cuttings relating to one subject in one envelope, some people prefer to number them as they come, irrespective of their subject. Thus cutting No. 467 may relate to the resignation of the

local mayor, No. 468 may refer to a riot in Bombay, whilst cutting No. 469 might be a funny story about English tourists in Paris. These cuttings are made up into packets, each containing, nominally, fifty items. If some cuttings are very bulky, however, less than fifty may go in one bundle. The idea is to get all the packets the same size. Some people put the bundles of cuttings in an envelope, whilst others clamp them between two pieces of card, held by rubber bands. These packets are also numbered. Thus the cutting about the Bombay riot, mentioned above, might be in packet No. 9 and would be referred to as 9/468.

An index is now compiled, listing all the *subjects*, just like an encyclopedia. Naturally we have only to enter the same subject once. For example, when we get any more references to Bombay riots we just add their numbers to the index—which should preferably be of the card variety. Our index might look like this—

BOMBAY. Riots in, 1/35 1/137 5/269 9/468.

Cross-references can be made quite easily, whilst a note can be taken of the date when any envelope was made up. Most journalists in full stride collect about fifty cuttings a week, so it is a simple matter to write out a list from which we can see when packet No. 17 was made up, or what packets “cover” 1926.

The time taken in making the index is compensated for by the time saved in packing the cuttings into plain fifties, and not sorting them out into the various subjects. There are many disadvantages, however. It is not unlikely that, in order to deal with our inquiry, we have to get, say, twelve cuttings from twelve different packets. There is a risk that the cuttings will get mixed up and not be put away again in the right packets, or in the right order.

Some writers start off by taking twenty-six files, one for each letter of the alphabet, and in each of them

Facts and How to Find Them

inserting some leaves of stout paper, each marked with the subject to be treated. Thus the A file might contain sheets marked ACTORS, ALHAMBRA, APPARITIONS, etc., whilst the B sheets would be marked BALLADS, BILLIARDS, BOXING, etc. When we get cuttings on these subjects, we paste them *lightly* to their respective sheets, so that if it is necessary to remove the cuttings (for rearrangement or replacement) it is a simple matter to tear them away. Subdivision of the main subject is easily effected by adding additional sheets to follow the main one. As the file is loose-leaf, this is quickly done. Thus we may eventually have sheets marked ACTORS, MODERN BRITISH; ACTORS, MONEY EARNED BY GREAT; ACTORS, HOBBIES OF; ACTORS, VIEWS ON AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS. The advantage is that the cuttings are carefully classified, and kept flat, thus making reference easier. On the other hand, extra work is involved in pasting and repasting as classification proceeds.

Books have been made with pages resembling large envelopes wherein cuttings may be stored. These are obviously quite unsuited for permanent collections (if only on the score of their cost), but they are very useful for holding temporary batches of cuttings, especially when the cuttings are kept only until one's article is written and then destroyed.

As previously mentioned, the writer's preference is to devote each drawer of his filing cabinet to a special subject, such as HOBBIES, ENGLISH COUNTIES, BUILDING AND ARCHITECTURE, etc. Some writers prefer to arrange their envelopes in strict alphabetical order, so that PAPER, PARLIAMENT, PIANOFORTE, RAILWAYS, SELDEN SOCIETY, TOLSTOI, and WAR MEMORIALS might follow each other. Between the envelopes themselves, cards of the

same size might be inserted, bearing cross-references. Thus our file might contain an envelope marked LIBRARIES, followed by two cards marked, respectively, LOUVRE, Museum of, *see* PARIS and LYON, KING OF ARMS, *see* HERALDRY; then an envelope marked MAGNETISM, and so on throughout the alphabet. The drawers of the filing cabinet will simply be marked A-E, F-H, etc.

The writer will have to use his own wits to decide which is the main issue in cases where a cutting refers to two distinct subjects, both of which are already represented in the files. Thus I have before me a cutting relating to what is said to be the smallest inn in England, near Dorchester. I ask myself, "If it is filed away, under what circumstances would I be likely to look for it again, and in what section of the files?" I might be writing an article on old inns, and would naturally look in my envelope marked OLD INNS. On the other hand, I might be writing an article on the Dorchester district, and wish to pick out some topographical "curiosities." In this case I would look in the DORSET envelope. Therefore both envelopes have, apparently, equal claims on this particular cutting. Strictly speaking it does not really matter which envelope has the cutting, provided a ticket, bearing the cross-reference, is inserted as already described. As a matter of technique, however, it is as well to adopt a logical method of deciding which is the major topic.

I think I should put the cutting in the INNS envelope. If I intended to write an article on the topographical curiosities of Dorsetshire, I would look up the INNS, TOLLGATES, PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES, FOLLY TOWERS, OLD COTTAGES, and similar envelopes. If, however, I intended to write an article on inns, it would hardly be logical to search all through my ENGLISH COUNTIES drawer, which has nearly

Facts and How to Find Them

a hundred envelopes. I might spend hours on it. Instead, I open the Dorset envelope and find a note to the effect "See Inns, Tollgates, War Memorials, and Folly Towers." I thus know that I have a cutting relating to inns. I also know that I have no cuttings relating to the prehistoric antiquities or old cottages, and so I am saved the trouble of looking in these envelopes.

Hints on cross-references can be gleaned from good catalogues, such as those of the British Museum Reading Room (Subject Indexes). For example we have—

MARBLE see STONE
DOCUMENTS see MANUSCRIPTS
POTTERY see CERAMICS

No two research workers will proceed on identical lines. The reader should make a careful study of the foregoing methods of filing Press cuttings, noting their advantages and drawbacks, and choosing one which will best suit his peculiar needs. As the files increase, various modifications will suggest themselves.

"Letters to the Editor"

There are few journals which do not carry this valuable feature. An interesting psychological study could be made as to why people write to editors. Very often it is for the free publicity which can thus be obtained for worthy causes, or a public pulpit for those who have something worth saying (or something which certain editors think will start a mild literary dog-fight, and so cause rival camps to rush to buy the paper to see how things fare). Then there are people who divulge curious and apparently irrelevant information such as that they went to school with a companion who had fourteen Christian names. There are the "Is this a record?" folk. Many people simply love to see their letters and names in print, and delight to find that they

Periodical Publications

have provoked a discussion. Replies come from unexpected quarters—from people who know amazingly out-of-the-way things, and who would probably never have divulged them otherwise.

The garnering of this information is dealt with in the recent paragraphs on Press Cuttings, but the researcher, instead of gathering any general information from this quarter, may like to pose a question on a particular topic, and await replies. The paper to which the query is submitted should receive careful consideration. Some papers are very "low-brow," others the reverse. Some prefer only erudite matters. Others are "popular." Some "letters" are, in effect, authoritative but unpaid articles on learned matters from important people. Unless your problem is of interest to others, it may not be accepted for publication. The shorter, and the more to the point it is, the better.

Never be afraid to state that you are writing a book on the matter. Few days go by without requests such as the following appearing in certain papers.

I am collecting material for writing the biography of Watts E. Dunne, the eighteenth century eccentric. I should be grateful if anyone having any hitherto unpublished papers, letters, etc., bearing on the matter would kindly let me peruse the same . . . etc.

This often brings invitations to visit private libraries, and also letters from utter strangers, crammed with useful information.

You also get this sort of thing—

I have been informed that Dedleigh Drigh the poet once wrote an ode condemning German sausages. I cannot find this in any collection of this writer's works. Can anyone inform me where it may be found? It begins like this . . .

If you are lucky, you will have people from Boston,

Billericay, Barnes, and Bournemouth rushing to inform you.

"Notes and Queries"

This is a weekly paper which inserts literary, historical, and antiquarian (but not scientific) queries, free of charge, but confines them to those which cannot be answered from the usual reference books. Replies are expected to embody some research. They are unpaid, but one suspects the writers get a thrill of pride at the evidence of their superior knowledge when it is printed. Before inserting the query, one should look up the indexes of back numbers to ascertain whether the query has already been dealt with. Should the query not have been dealt with before, one should be prepared to wait some time before the letter is printed and the information (if any) trickles through. If this medium is used, it is as well to lay one's plans well in advance.

The indexes of "Notes and Queries" are worth searching for out-of-the-way information. In the past, several counties issued their own "Notes and Queries," such as the Scottish or Somerset "Notes and Queries." The existence of these can usually be traced from county bibliographies.

Many of the old magazines ran a "Notes and Queries" page. Old volumes of "The Gentleman's Magazine" type of periodical yield interesting facts to those who are willing to search.

Newspaper Information Bureaux

To create and maintain a faithful circle of readers, most newspapers and magazines encourage readers to write to their various departments for information and advice. In a large number of cases the readers could have found the information desired in the usual

reference books, and are answered from such. Often the inquiries ask *advice*, and, although this is based on information, it is an aspect which does not concern this present book. It will be found that the replies are usually of a brief and general nature. The writer is probably a working journalist, and does not fancy imparting specialized knowledge gratis to an unknown correspondent (who may be his business rival).

This, however, is a source of information which should not be forgotten. Newspaper librarians are often obliging, and, in any case, are creating goodwill for their paper. They will usually tell you if articles on certain subjects have appeared recently in the columns of their paper.

Looking up Old Files

Many leading newspapers make a regular practice of letting research workers study the files, and a small fee is often asked, depending on how far back one wants to look, and sometimes on the time spent on research. The files for the last few months are generally available free and obtainable without formality. For the older files it is as well to notify the librarian in advance so that the heavy file can be brought up from the store rooms. Most public libraries keep files of *The Times* (as already stated), and if one has much research to do, it is best to apply to the British Museum Newspaper Library at Colindale. It should be noted, however, that although the most important journals are bound as soon as possible, it must be some weeks before a file is made up, and unbound newspapers cannot be consulted unless one can show that the matter is very important.

The smaller journals usually have no formal regulations for consulting their files, but if the files cannot be seen in any library, a letter should be addressed to the

Facts and How to Find Them

secretary of the journal concerned. In the great majority of cases one is made welcome, and given all facilities for genuine research.

The Patent Office Library has a great collection of scientific papers and magazines. The Science Library of South Kensington has many files of similar publications.

Do not forget, however, to ascertain what periodicals the local library binds up. As stated previously, instead of having to make a journey to a great library and so adding to the congestion there, one may find what one wants under one's very nose.

Trade Papers

These often have expert advice departments, but the service is confined, as a rule, to regular subscribers, which is only fair, and in any case many such papers are sold by subscription only.

Other papers may charge a small fixed fee for private information, such as valuation and opinion on antiques, wireless lay-outs, domestic heating, etc.—questions which are answered individually, and not of general interest, but which take up an expert's time, and draw upon his hard-won experience.

CHAPTER VIII

Using the Books : Note-taking

HAVING found a certain number of books dealing with our subject, our task has only just begun. All this bibliographical searching was just a preliminary; a means to an end, not an end in itself. We must learn how to use the books.

At the outset, let it be said that it is well to get into the habit of never using a book more than once in the same inquiry. It amounts to a sort of fidgetiness.

Taking Notes

It is a vexed question among research workers as to how far notes should be taken. Some maintain that the memory should be relied upon more. A writer known to the present author would, when he had to write an article on a certain subject not well known to him, retire to a library, and read up the subject from several sources. He made no notes, except, perhaps for a few dates, figures and spelling of foreign names. He then returned to his study and wrote the article from what he had remembered. Only the outstanding events were remembered, and these were the points that mattered.

This is all very well if one has a good memory, and can write up the article soon afterwards. A great many research workers, however, gather thousands of facts before they make serious attempts to classify them and write their article or book. Notes are therefore a necessity. What is written, remains. The memory may fail one. Moreover, it is easy to arrange facts written on small pieces of paper into various divisions. It is not

so easy to marshal one's thoughts when the brain may be teeming with other irrelevant things.

In view of the fact that note-taking is hard work, the ideal is to jot down as much information in as few words as possible. At the same time, ultra brevity is to be avoided, as otherwise when one comes to examine the notes, one may find an abbreviation which seemed very ingenious and time-saving at the moment, but whose meaning is now quite forgotten.

There are various systems of "speed-writing" and abbreviated writing advertised in literary journals. A knowledge of shorthand is a valuable asset, on account of the ease with which notes can be taken, and the time spent in learning will be amply repaid. However, longhand, with various contractions, suffices for many. The reader can, if need be, invent a few simple abbreviations for his own use. A well-known one is to refer to the main topic by its capital letter only. Thus if you are taking notes on Plumbago, you would write it in full the first time, and subsequently refer to "Exports of P." or "Chief P. producing countries." "The" can nearly always be omitted or written /. The present writer substitutes "g" for "ing" and would write "h.racg" for "horse racing." Such abbreviations as "tn" for "town," "ch" for "church," etc., are well known. Many concise encyclopedias, such as Routledge's Universal, give long lists of abbreviations, whilst there is a list of some common longhand contractions in *The Writer's Desk Book* (H. Herd). There are special abbreviations for different branches of research. Thus in genealogy, = means "married to," whilst *ob* means "died."

These short cuts, though they do save a little time, are comparatively unimportant. True economy is effected by a careful choice of what one does write. Upon examination of practically all prose—not merely

Using the Books: Note-taking

long-winded verbiage, but even polished writings—the writer, in order to emphasize his point, has multiplied examples and instances. You do not want these extra illustrations. You want the essential point. Once this point is grasped, there is no need for the help of the illustrations. What is more, you want this point in your own words; how it appeals to you; what reference it has to your inquiry.

The best thing to do, then, is to read through a chapter or section of a book (not a mere paragraph), and then write down, in your own words, a summary of what you have read. Glance back to see that you have missed nothing of importance. Have you grasped the point? In any case, what are you reading the book for? Don't forget that you are a thinker, not a sponge. As you come to read the notes afterwards, ask yourself "Are the facts correct?" "Up-to-date?" "Biased?" "Mere opinions?" "Only 'good enough'?"

Notes should obviously be legible. All proper names should be written in block capitals and particular care given to figures. Ink is far better than pencil. It allows finer, smaller writing, and a good fountain pen requires little pressure on the point. You may want to read your notes in ten years' time. For this reason, too, the notes should not be too abbreviated. Coherent English might take a little longer to write, but it saves time in the end. Get into the habit of making neat notes right away. A slovenly habit is difficult to break.

It is a good plan to make a full note as to the name, author, date, publisher, etc., of any books used. It may be necessary to refer to them again, and much time will be lost if a note has not been thus taken.

As regards the actual form of notebook, the author prefers using cards, writing one item of information on each. Random thoughts can thus be written one after the other on the cards just as the inspiration strikes one.

Facts and How to Find Them

Afterwards the cards can be sorted out, and facts arranged in their order of importance. Such plain, unruled cards, measuring about $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., can be obtained at 4d. a hundred. There is no need to pay more for a more glossy quality. Only one side of the cards should be written on. When finished with, the writing can be crossed through with a blue pencil and the other side used. These cards are easier to handle than similar slips of paper.

At the top of each card, the subject of inquiry should be written. This is tedious to do by hand several hundred times, so use can be made of a printing set as used by children. A title such as SHELLEY BIOGRAPHY can easily be set up, and sub-titles such as Parentage, Education, etc., composed too, if you anticipate having several dozen such cards.

It is essential to have a cardboard box in which to file the cards, otherwise they will soon become in a chaotic condition and of little value. A visit to a shop dealing in office requisites will settle this point. For other information about filing, see also "Press Cuttings," p. 65, and "Annotating Books," p. 89.

If a notebook is used, let it be of the loose-leaf variety, and one in which the leaves are held firmly by press studs or springs, not by rings from which the perforated leaves soon break away. A good plan is to write the main notes on the right-hand pages, leaving the left-hand side for extra notes and comments which crop up afterwards. It is a wise plan to carry around a little pocket notebook to record various ideas and scraps of information one casually picks up, before they are forgotten.

Skiping and Skimming

Having obtained the books, the researcher might be appalled at the amount of matter he has to wade

Using the Books: Note-taking

through. However, if we wish to find out something about Horsham, there is no need to read through a whole History and Topography of Sussex. We just read that page or two which carries the information we want. In some works this is easily done by referring to an index. Other subjects do not lend themselves so easily to this.

There are three ways of dealing with a book, apart from reading it purely for distraction and entertainment.

(a) We may *study* it, reading it carefully and completely. At the end of every chapter or section, we may review what we have just read, making notes, weighing up the author's remarks and comparing them with others.

(b) We may skim over it quickly, missing whole pages (or even whole chapters), alighting on a paragraph here and there, to get a rough idea of its contents. Most readers do this when they receive a new book. By this means, we can see whether the book is likely to contain the matter we require, and ascertain in what direction our study will lead us.

(c) Our search may not even necessitate looking at a single chapter, however rapidly. By means of the index we can locate those passages which concern us. It may be a fifty-word paragraph in a massive three-volume work.

The question of whether this is fair to the author, and other objections of this type, do not apply to us here. We are not reading for pleasure or diversion, but to dig out facts. Different books yield to different treatments. The remark by Bacon that some books are to be tasted, etc., is too trite to be worth repeating. Considerable experience is needed in skipping and skimming, but it is an art which the research worker will sooner or later acquire. The eye alights on certain key words.

Use of the Index and Table of Contents

A good index is a great time-saver, but unfortunately

Facts and How to Find Them

many books have not an adequate index. Good indexes are models of industry. Some authors do not try. The index is often compiled by the author's wife or secretary, and the author, resting from his labours, thinks the index of small account. He might even be offended if people just referred to his book for a mere paragraph or two, instead of reading the deathless words of the book from page one to finis.

The least satisfactory of indexes are those which appear like this—

Belfast, 78, 86, 117, 174, 185, 198, 204
Belfort, 35, 66, 307

We may be looking for details of Belfast shipyards, and have to wade through all the references before we have exhausted our inquiry. Although we might strike lucky, and find references to the shipyards on page 78, how can we be sure that there are no further details on page 204? And, furthermore, how are we to know that there are any references to shipyards at all? Of course, the entries may be cross-referenced, and on turning over a few pages we may find—

Shipyards, 117, 215, 219.

At first sight we cannot tell which, if any, refers to Belfast.

A far better type of index is one set out like this—

Belfast			
Arms of the City	.	.	185
General description	.	.	78
High street	.	.	198
Linen industry	.	.	174
Protestant Cath.	.	.	204
Queen's University	.	.	86
Shipyards	.	.	117

The information is thus found at a glance, and we know what is, and what is not, in the book.

Using the Books: Note-taking

Another valuable form of index is that where the contents of each chapter are analysed, either at the beginning of the chapter or in the Table of Contents. Thus—

CHAPTER VII

Page 69

St. Bruno, 11th cent. saint—His birthplace at Cologne—Becomes high church dignitary—Decides to go into retirement with six others—The Bishop of Grenoble gives him valley of Chartreuse—He founds Carthusian order—His good works—His death.

Here is almost a "potted" biography of the man. An admirable arrangement, especially if coupled with a good index as well.

Another arrangement seen in some textbooks is to have a brief synopsis of each few paragraphs set in small type in the margin or inset into the paragraphs themselves. In many books, as in the present volume, the material is split up into convenient sections, and each one clearly labelled for easy reference. Get to know of these short cuts.

Make sure you are looking at the right index. Sometimes there are two or more indexes: a list of place-names and a list of persons, etc. Where there are several volumes, the index is usually at the end of the last volume. Ascertain whether there are any supplements.

Alternative References in Index

This is a VERY important point to grasp, and one which will serve the research worker in good stead. Cultivate the habit of thinking in analogous terms. In these days when "crosswords" are commonplace, this is not difficult.

Suppose we are looking up the properties of Oak in a reference book, and fail to find it. What else can we call oak? Try Timber, Wood, or perhaps Furniture.

Facts and How to Find Them

Take another example—Fretwork. This might appear under its own heading, or else in Arts and Crafts, Hobbies, Handwork, Woodwork, etc.

Butterflies in Sussex? Try (in any guide book) Sussex—Flora and Fauna.

Butterfly Collecting? Try Hobbies, Nature Study, Collections, Pastimes, etc.

The above are quite simple, but, as we have seen in the section on Catalogues, it can become complex.

Take for example a report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. This is a Stationery Office report, and the S.O. is a Government Department—the *English* Government. The report is therefore catalogued under "England": subdivision "Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research." Admittedly not easy for a novice to work out, but this line of reasoning will be developed after some months of acquaintance with library catalogues.

The Society of Arts is a Learned Society of London. Therefore its publications are listed under "London," subdivision "Learned Societies," further subdivision, "Society of Arts."

Most good indexes have obvious cross-references indicated. For example—

Baden-Powell, Lord (see Boy Scouts)

Many research workers have failed to find what they want through not being imaginative enough to look up alternative entries in indexes.

A first glance at the Table of Contents and index should reveal several things: Who is the author? His status? The date of publication?

Does the Contents List show that it is likely to contain the information you require? You might already know the work.

Plan of the Book

A careful author gives considerable attention to the *plan* of his book. In fiction, this is not noticeable to any but those who make it their business to analyse books. Nevertheless, although there are some gifted authors who let their character "run away" with the plot, most writers construct a careful plan showing where everything fits in. In this way characters are introduced in the right order and events related in proper sequence.

In a technical book, however, the plan is much more obvious. In the preface, the author generally calls attention to any special features of the book. The first chapter is usually a survey of the subject to be treated, and in many cases contains just that bird's-eye view of the matter we want. Thereafter, each chapter should deal with a clear-cut division of the subject, working from simple to complex.

A word on "series" might not be out of place here. Very often the word is applied to a collection of books covering a variety of topics, having little in common except their size, make-up, and binding, and, usually, the price. Some so-called "series" are frankly a Miscellany, and often consist of cheap reprints of popular works. The uniformity of size and price makes them attractive and easy for the publisher to handle and sell, but these are not true "series" likely to be helpful to the researcher as such.

A true series should centre around a common theme such as Common Commodities, Modern Poets, Socialist Viewpoint, etc. The idea is that instead of having one huge volume covering the subject, the matter is divided up into specialized heads. Thus, instead of a work of encyclopedic proportions dealing with *all* common commodities, we have smaller books dealing with single subjects such as tin, flax, coal, etc. It follows, however,

Facts and How to Find Them

that as these books are divisions of the same thing, they should be equal to each other. Consequently we should expect them to be alike in presentation, status of author, technical complexity, illustration, etc. If we find that a book on Gas Meters exactly suits our needs, we can feel sure that if we later require a book on Laundry Chemistry, one in the same series is likely to meet our requirements again. One book would not be elementary, and the other highly technical. One would not have illustrations on every page and the other be quite unillustrated.

The above should be read in connection with the notes on "Publishers' Catalogues" (page 35). The whole point is that a research worker specializing, say, in Art, should know what publishers are likely to produce books of interest to him, and, in coming across a single volume of a series, be able to visualize the full scope of the series so that he can extend his inquiries in other directions, but on similar lines.

Speed in Reading

It might be thought that speed in reading is an advantage. So it is, providing that one understands what one has read. It is hardly likely that any would-be research worker is a very slow reader—one who "speaks silently," i.e. repeats to himself, all the words he reads. The average rate of reading is around 300 words a minute, though a lot depends on whether the reading matter is "light" or "heavy." In some works, writers choose their words very carefully. Each word must be given its weight, and though the writing is not dull, it is less easily read than a light novel where we can skip words at a time without losing the thread of the narrative.

Heaven knows there are some frightfully dull works which the research worker must tackle in the course of

Using the Books: Note-taking

investigations. It is a wonder how some prosy or "woolly" writers get into print. Judicious "skipping" may lighten the task. Do not forget that some books are written especially for advanced students, but do not always think yourself dull if the writer is not always clear. His ideas may be on a different plane to yours. If you persevere, you will eventually penetrate the veil, and really understand the book. The writings of other authors may treat your author's difficult passages in a simpler way, so that a difficult book is made easier by reading others dealing with the same subject.

Habitual readers get into the habit of seeing two or three words ahead. They read by sight and not by sound. Speed in reading is a good thing provided it is not made at the expense of clear understanding of what is being read.

Annotating Books

Readers are by no means in agreement as to whether books should be annotated, except that library, or otherwise borrowed, books should NEVER be marked. Some hold that a book becomes more personal if one's notes and comments are written in it. What if it does spoil the appearance of the pages? We are not reading the paper and printer's ink: we are reading some writer's thoughts, and by annotation infuse our own into them. Others hold that annotation often defeats its own ends. We may make notes on the flyleaf and margins to our heart's content, but by the time we have so annotated dozens of books, we should need a large index to our copious notes.

In my own case, in fact, I use a sort of index. I take a book at random from my shelves. It turns out to be *Vagabond*, a collection of "open road" essays by J. B. Morton. I remember reading it at intervals on a walking tour, and as particular paragraphs and

Facts and How to Find Them

thoughts appealed to me, I scribbled down their position on the flap of the dust jacket. Thus I see—

Hats, 79.

Soul of the Parks, 40.

Inn Names, 85.

Silence, 316.

There were about two dozen such references. In this case they happen to be mostly abstract thoughts, but naturally they vary according to the book.

I therefore prepare some cards for my file index—one for each item. One would read thus—

INN NAMES. See "Vagabond." J. B. Morton. 6 g. 7.
Inns: ? soon be all "hotels." p. 85.

The 6 g. 7 is the "Press Mark," which means that in my library the book will be found in bookcase number six, on the seventh (g) shelf, seventh from the left. In the case of a book at a public library, I usually add its press mark, so that I am saved the trouble of looking up the catalogues again should I have further occasion to use the book.

On this same card, I will write down all other references to Inn Signs I come across, all books on the subject I have, all photographs of inn signs I have in my files, and a star to denote that I have Press cuttings as well. Thus when I come to write on Inn Signs, I have a wealth of information to go by.

All this takes time, but, as explained in the section on Press Cuttings, a professional writer should devote at least one evening a week to the business. It is not a profitless task. On the contrary, it is a sound investment. Possession of a well-indexed file and library is a valuable asset to a working writer. Articles practically "write themselves." This does not mean to say that all one has to do is to pick the brains of other writers. As random thoughts occur, they should be committed to paper before they flee away. Some people

Using the Books: Note-taking

keep a Journal or Commonplace book. Others record their thoughts directly in the index cards of their file.

Take the same subject—Inn Signs—again. I was passing an establishment called the "Star and Garter," just as a motorist was driving away. In an idle moment, it occurred to me that the inn, in these modern, motor-ing days, should be renamed the "Car and Starter." I scribbled this "gem" of wit in my notebook, and thence on the INN SIGNS card in the index. A couple of years later I was able to use it in an article. I should have forgotten it otherwise.

CHAPTER IX

Other Sources of Information

Personal Inquiries : Tact Needed

A RESEARCH worker should never be so tactless as to expect professional men to answer professional questions except in the usual way of their business. An obvious example is the case of a solicitor who sells information and advice, just as others sell grand pianos or dog biscuits. The acquisition of this knowledge takes many years to attain, and obviously costs money which the solicitor hopes to recoup, with interest. The same may be said of medical men, income-tax experts, consulting engineers and the like. In the same way, certain societies are formed, and financed, by kindred souls to protect and advance their own interests. They often possess valuable stores of information, which they naturally preserve for the benefit of their own members, who have paid for the privilege.

On the other hand, there are societies formed to foster and publicize some object. It may be an attempt to establish bird sanctuaries, free dental clinics for Esquimaux, to encourage an interest in the works of some literary person, to reform some law or the other. There are thousands of these societies. Some are very active in their propaganda, and maintain effective publicity departments. These welcome sensible inquiries.

Apart from societies, as such, there are publicity bureaux maintained by the railway companies; steamship lines; Post Office; federations of electricity, gas, transport, etc., interests; Colonial and Dominion offices; similar offices acting for foreign countries, and

Other Sources of Information

countless other sources of information. The banks have information services for their clients. Many stores and newspapers run information bureaux.

A great number of addresses of these offices can be obtained from "Whitaker." If in doubt as to the offices of some foreign country's publicity bureau, address the inquiry through the legation or embassy.

For inquiries about local government affairs, apply to individual councillors, if you know any, or to the Town Hall otherwise. Citizens have a right to know what is going on, and very often this information is published. In small communities where the demand for printed reports would not justify the expense, a few typewritten copies are made. One is almost invariably in the local head library.

As mentioned before, public librarians are only too willing to answer inquiries to the best of their ability, whilst museum and art gallery officers usually take a very broad view of their duties, and often, if they are enthusiasts (as they usually are), they take delight in corresponding with another interested person.

One can 'phone up the public libraries and ask a question, but unless it is the type of question that can be answered almost *ex cathedra*, one should give one's telephone number with the request that one should be rung up when the information is available.

Large commercial and industrial concerns often have their own publicity bureaux and excellent research libraries. One could not very well ask a big transport company for details of their running costs. This would be rather impertinent. Yet if one were interested in transport history, the company would probably be pleased to answer inquiries about their early vehicles. They might be willing to give general information as to their future plans. It is all a question of tact. The research worker should ask the question, "If I were in

the other fellow's shoes, would *I* give the information? Would the information, if published, create a favourable interest in my business, or would it be scattering hard-learned experience to the winds—to be used by my business rivals?"

Usually the information creates favourable public interest, and it is therefore a good policy to answer all reasonable inquiries. If the researcher cannot find the desired information in print, personal inquiry may therefore be made to the right quarter, provided that the question does not presume upon the professional status of the one inquired of, and is not calculated to take up too much time in drafting the reply. To this end, inquiries should be specific, brief and to the point. Whilst toadying and heaping up of flattery is very objectionable, it is hardly necessary to mention that letters of inquiry should be couched in polite terms so as to give the recipient the impression that the question is to be answered as a favour, and not as a right.

Very often such letters of inquiry will be unanswered. They may have been ignored or overlooked. Some people find actual writing rather irksome, and put off answering until they finally forget it. The present writer never reminds people thus written to that they have forgotten to reply. There are nearly always other people to write to, and it has been his very pleasant experience to find that the majority of people are most polite, helpful, and encouraging.

Occasionally it may be necessary to elicit the actual information verbally. Often this is done informally—e.g. a chat with a museum curator. When done formally, it borders on the work of a professional interviewer and reporter, a subject a little outside the scope of this present book. There is a distinct technique in interviewing. First, the time and place of interview are important. For all professional men and women it is

Other Sources of Information

essential to obtain an appointment, not only to make sure that the subject is at home, and is willing to talk, but in order that he or she may be in the right mood, and prepared for the questions.

For the purposes of social surveys, etc., where working people, housewives, and so on, have to be interviewed, it is as well to drop on them suddenly and, with a polite introduction, start questioning right away. They are not used to being interviewed, and if a formal appointment was fixed, they would be in a state of some tension. Of course, it is quite likely—it often happens—that one is regarded as a busybody and treated with some suspicion. Answers are given doggedly and discouragingly. After all, one has only oneself to blame. These people did not ask to be questioned. The interviewer must be rather thick-skinned. "You're a reporter, eh? Well there's the door behind you!"

Whilst some people are shy, diffident or even hostile, there are others who are affable, and even garrulous. Sometimes it is as well to let them run on and on, as they then reveal themselves in their true light, and express their opinion without restraint, making use of their particular idiom and way of speech. At other times it is necessary to elicit some definite information, and if the question is likely to be a somewhat daring one, lead up to it gradually. The interviewer should be master or mistress of the situation, and have a carefully prepared list of questions to be asked—to be referred to if either the interviewer or the interviewed becomes tongue-tied, or if the interview deviates from its straight course.

A few notes are necessary, and, indeed, some people are offended if the interviewer does not produce a fat notebook and a sharpened pencil ready to take down their priceless gems of learning and opinion. On the other hand, some people "dry up" when they see all

their words being taken down. They fear they may have committed themselves to certain observations they might afterwards regret. They become cautious. It should hardly be necessary to remark that if the interview is to be published, the "copy" should be submitted to the interviewed one, for approval.

Interviewing the famous is for the experienced professional reporter, as a rule. The research worker is far more likely to have a friendly chat with various folk, rather than formal interviews. Although a penchant for asking questions is useful for those whose business it is to gather information, to be a *good listener* is just as important.

Museums

These can be very useful to research workers. In fact, it is their aim. Far too many people regard museums as places of mild educational enjoyment, to be "done" one wet afternoon, or in company with a country cousin, and then afterwards forgotten. These people will wander haphazardly through various saloons and galleries, trying, but conscious of failing, to take some real interest in illuminated MSS., Japanese weapons, Etrurian pottery, prehistoric flints, Egyptian mummies, and various other exhibits. All that can be said for thus "doing" a museum, is that it enables one to see, however sweepingly, something of the world's culture both ancient and modern.

Museums are usually specialized, or, if in the main general, have special collections for which they are noted. We have the Science Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Victoria and Albert (for Art), Geoffrye Museum (old English furniture), the London (London life), etc. Museums collect specimens and exhibits not for the idle gaze of sightseers with nothing better to do, but for the benefit of students who can

Other Sources of Information

gain better information about many things by actually seeing and handling them. There are a number of small-town museums whose collections are very uninspired and literally warrant the accusation "dry and dusty," but there are others who have admirable collections illustrating bygone local industries, relics of local history, etc.

Museum Catalogues

The museum is thus a great reference book. Its catalogue, issued at a modest price, and often well illustrated, is a gold mine of authoritative facts. Some are practically textbooks on the subject, and even if one lives hundreds of miles away from the actual exhibits, the photographs and other illustrations make up this lack. It is a good plan to secure a catalogue of publications from those museums in which you are interested. Much information can thus be obtained which is not elsewhere published. The British Museum issues several relating to antiquities of the Ancients. The Victoria and Albert Museum has guides to various objects of Art. The Science Museum has valuable specialized catalogues, and many other examples could be quoted.

Co-operating with the Curator

Just as one should make friends with local librarians, so one should make friends with the curator, and never hesitate to ask intelligent questions about the exhibits. This book is mainly concerned with the gathering of information for definite research work and not only ephemeral and topical journalism. Chats with the curators and caretakers, however, will often bring to light strange, interesting, and curious facts about individual exhibits, their collectors, queer visitors, various donors of specimens, etc., all of which, properly

Facts and How to Find Them

handled, make acceptable contributions to the popular Press.

Research Work at Museums

All museums have some sort of laboratory and workshop, however small. In the National Museums they are often very extensive, and engage expert chemists, etc. If one has found a strange coin, fossil, bug, etc., which cannot easily be identified from the usual reference books, it can often be sent to museums for identification.

It must not be assumed that the museum will act willingly as unpaid valuers, etc., for people who have only a commercial interest in the objects. They hope that they may be sent a rare or unique specimen, and they will then have as much interest in the matter as you.

In all cases, send the actual specimen along if possible.

Museum Libraries and Inquiries

Many museums, such as the British, Science, and Victoria and Albert, have regular libraries attached. Others have small, semi-private collections of books which interested people can use. In many cases the curators and directors of various departments can give valuable information concerning the field of knowledge covered by their department. This type of inquiry has just been dealt with under "Personal Inquiries."

A book which provides much valuable information is *The Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries Year Book*.

Desk Books

The Writers' and Artists' Year Book has been mentioned elsewhere. Other useful books are: Herd, H.,

Other Sources of Information

The Writer's Desk Book, and The Author's, Playwright's and Composer's Handbook.

"Where to Find It" Books

A few of these have been issued, and certain year books have compiled imposing lists of various sources of information on practically every topic except that in which one is interested. A really good attempt—perhaps the best so far—is *The ASLIB Directory* (1928).

This was issued by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux of London, whose members include industrial and commercial concerns, learned societies, public libraries, universities, official departments and professional associations. Here are set out collections of material arranged under subjects, lists of places where such material is to be found, and an index to the collectors and named collections.

"Curious" Books

There are many books wherein the authors have, with incredible industry, collected thousands of curious facts for the diversion and amazement of a gaping world. Such books are worth noting, as they may contain facts needed to fill up gaps in one's inquiry. Examples of these are—

Bombaugh, C. C., *Facts and Fancies for the Curious* (1905) "—from the Harvest Fields of Literature"

(see also earlier works of a similar nature by this author).

Brewer, E. C., *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.*

Brewer, E. C., *Reader's Handbook*

(and several more books of this nature by same writer).

Chambers' Book of Days.

Hone's Everyday Book.

Walsh, W. S., *Curiosities of Popular Customs.*

Facts and How to Find Them

Walsh, W. S., *A Handy Book of Curious Information.*

Walsh, W. S., *A Handy Book of Literary Curiosities.*

Walsh, W. S., *Heroes and Heroines of Fiction.*

Timbs, John, *A Popular Dictionary of Facts and Knowledge.*

Timbs, John, *A Million of Facts.*

Timbs, John, *Things Not Generally Known.*

There are also books of the "Inquire Within" type, such as Jack's Reference Book. As this book is being written, an Amalgamated Press part-publication "Everybody's Inquire Within" is in progress, and is full of "curious" information, well illustrated and containing many *modern* topics not found in older works.

Book "Outlines"

It is often necessary to know, in a nutshell, what a book is about, without having to read it right through. There are several (chiefly children's) books, such as *Tales from Shakespeare*, but an example of book outlines useful to the research worker is *Outlines of Great Books*, edited by Sir J. A. Hammerton. (Amalgamated Press, Ltd.)

This is described as "comprising two hundred and fifty of the World's Most Famous Works of History, Philosophy, Science, Religion, Poetry, Biography, Travel, and Criticism, Outlined in their Authors' Own Words. With a Portrait Gallery of the Authors."

Two useful books giving well-written outlines of fiction books are Keller, Helen Rex, *The Reader's Digest of Books* (Macmillan Co., New York, 1929), and Baker, Ernest A., and Packman, James, *Guide to the Best Fiction, English and American, including Translations from Foreign Languages* (1932).

Date of Book

This, of course, is important to the research worker.

Other Sources of Information

A book without a date is annoying to reader and librarian, yet any number of books appear without dates. One is usually justified in thinking that this is not an oversight, but is done deliberately so that the publishers can palm off old books as new. Books bearing a date *a year ahead* of their real issue are not unknown!

The real date of issue can sometimes be ascertained from important catalogues, either those in libraries or those sometimes issued by the big people of the second-hand book trade.

Trade Catalogues

These range from single sheets, through booklets of all sizes, up to great volumes the size of a Family Bible. In order to raise them from the ranks of mere lists and prices—to be thrown away when out-dated—enterprising sales managers incorporate many pages of most useful technical information, tables, diagrams, etc. Thus, if we are looking for certain proportions, dimensions, weights, etc., of, say, iron pipes, and cannot easily find the information in the usual reference books, we may find it in the catalogue of one of the biggest pipe manufacturers. The present writer, for example, recently paid a visit to Sheffield to write up some articles on how tools, old and new, were made. For the modern tools he naturally visited several factories, but for details of old tools and methods he inquired at the public library there, and was shown several old catalogues, carefully filed. These contained exactly what he wanted.

The catalogues, if kept in the home library, should be numbered and an index made. The smaller pamphlets can be stored in small box files made for the purpose.

MSS. Sources

Recorded information need not necessarily be printed

Facts and How to Find Them

in book form. There is any amount of information recorded in handwriting—material which was never intended for public use—such as private diaries, letters, etc. Furthermore, there is MSS. material written before the invention of the printing press.

Many private diaries, letters, etc., are in private hands, and whether we can use them or not is a personal matter, depending on our relations with the owners. If, for example, we are writing the biography of a certain person now dead, we can announce the fact in the "Letters to the Editor" columns of certain literary Sunday newspapers, and appeal to owners of any interesting, unpublished material relating thereto to let us know. If our work is approved, we will be granted access to much useful material.

Ancient deeds, charters, and other MSS. attract the attention of some research workers. Not all such documents are "dry as dust." Behind the crabbed, antique handwriting is the work of some human soul who lived centuries ago. Together with quaint, and very well drawn, monkish illustrations, they give us a good insight into the life, work, play, topography, etc., of bygone ages.

Many museums and public libraries keep old parchment deeds, etc., relating to the district. There is a rightful tendency to return such deeds to the district from which they first emanated. For example, if an old deed relating to a Yorkshire manor was discovered in Essex, it should find a home in a Yorkshire museum or public library. It is not much use in Essex.

There is a special MSS. Department of the British Museum, where dozens of students are always to be found, poring over MSS. Our national repository is

The Public Record Office

This contains national records dating from the time

Other Sources of Information

of the Norman Conquest, brought together from many sources. The museum and readers' room are open to the public, and classified catalogues are issued. There is also, of course, a Scottish Record Office.

The City of London Records Office

This, housed in the London Guildhall, is regarded as being the finest and most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence. There are charters, statutes, administrative rolls and books from 1252 to the present day; records of the Old Bailey, Guildhall sessions from 1603, financial records from the sixteenth century, together with a wealth of other historical documents. The reading room is open to the public.

Provincial museums and libraries also possess fine collections. Ask your librarian if he knows of such local collections. In addition, religious bodies possess documents which will repay careful study.

As a rule, the deciphering of old MSS. requires special training, but, apart from the actual text, there are also, as just mentioned, illustrations which show not only saints and angels, but people engaged in everyday pursuits. The present writer has gained much useful information on bygone building tools and methods by studying the drawings in illuminated MSS.

In the British Museum (and doubtless at most other large libraries), there is a catalogue which classifies the drawings in illuminated MSS. according to their subject, such as Games, Ploughing, Building Operations, Armour, etc. There are often photographs of important MSS. in other libraries.

Genealogical Research

In a small book of this size, it is not possible to go into details of specialized research. Exception must be

made, however, in the case of genealogical research, since this is a subject which interests a great many people. Some people are merely curious as to who their ancestors were; some people are frankly snobs, and would like to claim Norman blood. In Germany, for example, thousands of people are trying to establish Aryan descent (whatever that may be). Others, more practical, are interested in their descent so that they can claim an inheritance. Many people engage on this research as a hobby. Others put the matter into the hands of the Genealogical Society, who have a great Index of over two million slips, giving details of baptisms, marriages, burials, wills, etc., culled from old parish registers and the like.

The work is difficult, and often made increasingly so by the lack of co-ordination of those who possess old records. In some cases we find that antiquarian societies have collected local records and published them, but often we are not so fortunate. If the records are quite lost, we cannot cry over spilt milk, but a legitimate source of complaint is that in many cases records are left to moulder, say, in some damp nook behind the organ in a village church, and can be seen only at some inconvenient time, and for an exorbitant fee. Again, a research worker in Kent might hear of a document to be seen in Northumberland. It may not be possible for him to travel all that way. Quite possibly the owner may not care to risk sending the document by post, or not be interested enough to allow a copy to be taken. In any case it is difficult to make a copy of an old deed in modern handwriting. The use of a travelling photostatic apparatus has been suggested.

Most standard works on the subject of genealogy give lists of published compilations of old records. Many of the books on genealogy are old, and obviously do not include the published results of more recent parish,

Other Sources of Information

etc., record researches. This is not of great importance, however, since records of the last half-century or so are not difficult to look up. A useful work is Rye, W., *Records and Record Searching, a Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer*, second edition, 1897.

This shows how to compile a pedigree, or the history of a parish; how to locate obscure documents published by little-known societies; how to examine parish registers, State papers, ecclesiastical and monastic records, manorial records, cemetery books, and printed collections of wills.

Other helpful books are—

Marshall, G. W., *The Genealogist's Guide*.

Scott, H. T., and Davey, S. J., *Guide to the Collector of Historical Documents and Literary MSS., and Autograph Letters* (1891).

At the General Register Office (England and Wales) at Somerset House, London, one may, for a small fee, examine wills, etc.

Ask Yourself Questions

It is a good mental exercise to set oneself posers, and think of how the desired information could be obtained. For example these are some questions I set myself to pass the time away whilst waiting for a train.

Where could I find out—

Who was President of Mexico in 1896?

What sort of musical notation did the Romans use?

What was the first newspaper published in Norwich?

What is the native population of Johannesburg?

How many books has Mr. Churchill published?

Where was Mr. Arnold Bennett living in 1930?

What is the most powerful explosive in the world?

Where could I get an illustration of old St. Paul's Cathedral?

To a layman, these questions are terribly "stiff."

Facts and How to Find Them

To an expert researcher, they are quite easy. Where, reader, would YOU look? There is no need actually to get the final details. The whole point is, in which direction would you go?

Some years ago there was quite a craze for propounding such questions, and most newspapers carried a "General Knowledge" feature every day. Several books of this type appeared, among which we may note—

Mais (S. P. B.) *Do You Know?* and Hannay, J. O. ("George A. Birmingham") *Can You Answer This?* and other books of a similar nature by this author.

The craze has now abated, but many of the literary magazines carry such competitions, whilst the *Sunday Times* has revived the feature. We are asked, for example, "What author was the son of a doorkeeper in the House of Commons?" It is only by sheer chance that the reader could answer this at once from his own knowledge. But he could find out.

CHAPTER X

Illustrations

ILLUSTRATIONS are often required either (or both) to ascertain visually what cannot adequately be described in print, or to illustrate some literary work. Apart from the intrinsic information or story contained in the pictures, illustrations improve the look of the printed page. If the illustration has to be reproduced in print, the research worker should have a general idea of the various ways of dealing with illustrations, and know the best and cheapest methods.

There are two main methods—the line block and the half-tone. The first (which is the cheaper, and in many ways the clearer) is used when a drawing or diagram is formed of plain black lines (usually in Indian ink on Bristol board). Intermediate tones are formed by suitable hatching. The “half-tone” block is used for reproducing photographs and wash drawings, such as water-colours. As most of us know, the photographs reproduced in newspapers and magazines are made up of thousands of tiny dots easily visible to the naked eye on the coarser work. The better and more glossy the paper and the finer the “screen,” the less noticeable they are.

Water-colours, old coloured prints, etc., must be photographed, and as different colours behave differently on the camera plates, it is a matter of great care to get a really satisfactory reproduction of coloured drawings or objects.

Photostats

The photostat is a machine for copying drawings, diagrams, pages of a book, etc. Instead of the usual

Facts and How to Find Them

plate or film, a length of sensitized paper is wound off from the container, and used instead. The "negative" consists of white lines on a black ground, and from this, a positive is printed which gives black lines on a white ground, as in the original. Photostats can be made larger or smaller than the original, and many large museums have the apparatus. Where the demand does not warrant the installation, it will often be found that the librarians have arrangements with a local firm (one with a large drawing office, for example), who will get the prints made at cost price.

The cost is reasonable. The British Museum, for example, charges a shilling for a negative photostat 11 in. x 9 in., and a shilling for each positive. This is the smallest size. There are several larger sizes and the cost rises in proportion. By this means whole pages of rare books may be copied, as well as plates from old volumes, etc.

Recently the Museum has installed a microfilm apparatus, in which the page of a book is photographed on a tiny film, exquisitely sharp. The whole of a bulky book can be photographed on a small roll of film, and by reversing the process, i.e. viewing the film through a sort of microscope, the film can be read in the same way as the original page. The saving in space is obvious, and this may solve the growing problem of storing bulky records in libraries. Once the initial cost of the apparatus has been met, the cost of filming is quite low. Quite possibly, as the idea is developed, bibliophiles will be able to read Caxton's first book at home, by inserting the appropriate film in their apparatus.

Original Drawings

The reader who is gifted with a certain amount of skill in drawing may care to provide his own illustrations.

Illustrations

Reference should be made to good books on this aspect as there are certain rules to be observed. Drawings should always be at least half as large again as the size they are intended to be reproduced. (The present writer makes his about three times as large.) Lettering, therefore, should be fairly large. How often have we seen maps, etc., with tiny cramped lettering?

There are professional artists and draughtsmen available to work up one's rough sketches, and if one's research work is being published, the publisher will usually recommend or arrange for the drawings to be made.

Photograph Agencies

These exist primarily for supplying photographs to the Press, and have not only their own men to cover "diary" events, but a connexion of free-lances who supply them with news pictures and also others of general interest. A list appears in the *Writers' and Artists' Year Book*, from which it can be seen that some specialize in Nature photographs, some in Architecture, some in Portraits, etc. Their files are very extensive, and should the demand be urgent and worth their while, they will take photographs to order.

As a rule they do not like doing business with private people, but prefer to supply established periodicals, etc. They can be reasonably sure that any prints supplied on approval will be paid for if published. With private people they are never sure where they are.

The usual fee for each reproduction is 10s. 6d. For book illustration, advertisements, etc., special terms apply.

Art Galleries

Most large towns run an art gallery as well as a library and museum. All are closely allied, and are

generally under the care of one committee. All libraries accumulate collections of pictures, usually of local celebrities and old-time engravings of the district. These may be augmented by efforts of the local school of art, as in the writer's own district, and very often the local council purchases works of art, or receives them as gifts. Again, a photographic survey of the district might be made, and the public library is the best place to store the records. Croydon Library, for example, has the records of a most elaborate regional photographic survey of Surrey comprising over 9000 photographs. Together with a collection of photographs and engravings of Surrey in general and Croydon in particular, the number of items is almost 17,000. There are also over 45,000 mounted illustrations for lending use, on all subjects.

Birmingham Public Libraries have a good collection of illustrations, and have an Illustrations Catalogue of over 100,000 sheets on all subjects, available on loan, free of charge to anybody, anywhere. The Sir Benjamin Stone collection consists of 22,000 photographs, principally architectural and topographical. The library possesses the negatives of most of these.

The Library of The Victoria and Albert Museum, London, has about 250,000 photographs on art subjects, and in many cases has the negatives. The same can be said of most of our larger national or municipal libraries, and in many cases permission is granted to reproduce the photographs without fee, provided that authority has been obtained, and due acknowledgment made.

A full list of Art Galleries may be seen in the **Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries Year Book**. The readiness with which various galleries allow their exhibits to be reproduced varies a lot. As a rule they prefer to make their own negatives and supply their

Illustrations

own prints, although if the picture has to be photographed specially, they do not charge for the negative. Apart from the cost of the print, however, there is the copyright fee to be considered (about 7s. 6d. for each reproduction, as a rule, though there are other galleries which demand one or two guineas). This is often made even when no copyright exists in the actual picture. The only justification is that the revenue forms an acceptable addition to the Gallery's limited income, whilst, by charging a fee, the picture is not so much likely to be cheapened by over-reproduction. Even if some public galleries do make a profit out of copyright fees, profit is not their aim at all, which is perfect control over all reproductions.

Many great works of art are suitable for illustrating abstract themes such as "Contentment," "A Lazy Summer Afternoon," etc. Victorian artists loved to paint historical subjects. Other groups preferred Madonnas, Peasant Life, Landscapes, etc.

Not all the treasures of our Art Galleries are exhibited on the walls. Many are stored in the cellars. None but an art expert could hope to know the contents of all of our galleries, but a courteous request to the Director of the Gallery asking his advice as to whether he has any suitable pictures for your theme will usually meet with an equally courteous answer. Catalogues might be consulted too.

Lantern Slides and Films

Slides can be borrowed from numerous sources, often free of charge, only the carriage having to be paid. The Birmingham Public Library has about 32,000. The Croydon Public Library has about 15,000. Railways, transport companies, newspapers, and various commercial concerns all have lantern slides, usually accompanied by lecture notes.

Facts and How to Find Them

Great strides are being made with educational films, and many interesting facts can be learnt from these. The leading distributors issue catalogues of "interest" and "documentary" films, many of which are issued in sub-standard form for home-projectors.

Portraits in Books

If, for example, we wished to find a portrait of Richard Sheridan we might spend hours looking up first to see who he was and when he lived (a playwright, 1751-1816), and then searching for various biographies or books on English playwrights which might contain his portrait. If we had the **American Library Association (A.L.A.) Portrait Index** (1906) we should be able to look up our subject right away, and find a list of books wherein his portrait appears.

Historical Portraits, 1400-1850, 4 vols. (1909-1919), is a well-produced collection of full-page portraits of people famous in English History, with biographical descriptions by C. R. L. Fletcher.

Pictures in Books

One has only to pick up a modern periodical or book, and compare it with older ones, to see what great strides have been made in attractive illustration. Books are lavishly illustrated nowadays, and with a little search we can usually find what we want if our subject is not uncommon. An attempt to form a picture dictionary was the "I See All" **Picture Encyclopedias**, an alphabetical series of 100,000 pictures of all manner of things and places. Most encyclopedias are well illustrated, and some announce the fact in their style of title, e.g.

Hutchinson's Pictorial Encyclopedia.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, etc.

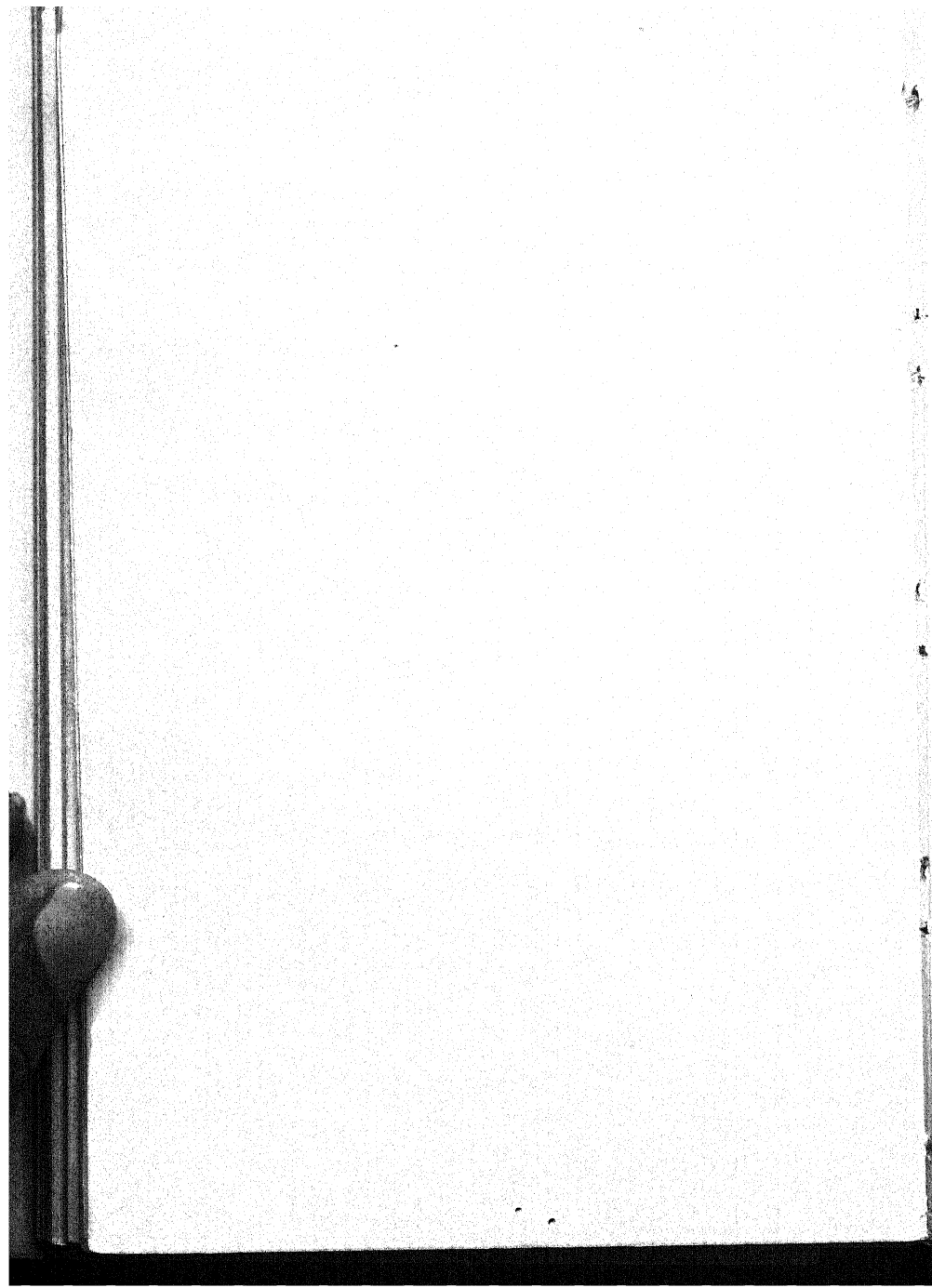
Illustrations

There are, of course, many books composed entirely of pictures, with the minimum of text.

Other Sources

Post cards are issued by Museums, in addition to their illustrated catalogue. (See "Museum Catalogues" p. 97.)

Finally, although it may seem ludicrous, it is a fact that sets of cigarette pictures may provide us with useful data on many subjects. One or two firms deal in complete sets of cards.



INDEX

(*Note.* This work has been planned in such clear-cut divisions that the study of the Table of Contents, page 7, is recommended. In this Index, individual books are not mentioned except when they are standard works such as *Whitaker's Almanack* or *The Dictionary of National Biography*. For such a book as the *Alphabetical Register*, the general heading "Bibliographies of English Books" should be consulted; for *The South American Year Book*, reference should be made to "Year Books" generally.)

ABBREVIATIONS, dictionaries of, 41

—, use of, in note-taking, 80

Academies, entries in catalogues, 51

Almanacks, 25, 45

Alternative references in index, 85

Anthologies, 44,

Annotating books, 89

"Annuals" (Year Books, etc.), 45

Archaeological papers, 51

Aristocracy, 56

Art galleries and institutes, 109

ASLIB Directory, 15, 99

Atlases, 43

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, 30

— of bibliographies, 33

— of English books, 31

— of English literature, 34

— of foreign literature, 35

— of scientific literature, 35

Biography, 53

—, foreign and overseas, 56

Blue books, 48

Book Prices Current, 36

British Museum Reading Room, 22

Bulletins and abstracts, 52

CARD index for recording information, 81

Catalogues, library, 23, 27

—, mistakes in, 28

—, museums', 97

—, publishers', 35

Catalogues, trade, 101

Cigarette pictures, 113

Cinema research, 12

Colonies, information relating to, 52

Congresses, entries in catalogues, 25

Curators of museums, co-operating with, 97

"Curious" books, 99

Current literature, lists of, 32

DATES, historical, 58

— on books published, 100

Desk books, 98

Dewey system, 25

Diaries, 102

Dictionaries, 40

Dictionary of National Biography, 54

Directories, entries in catalogues, 25

Drawings, making original, 108

ENCYCLOPEDIAS, entry in catalogues, 25

—, generally, 37
English books, literature (see "Bibliographies")

Essentials, reducing enquiries to, 17

Europa Service, 47

FICTION, characters in, 57, 100
— digests, 100

Files, looking up old, 77

Facts and How to Find Them

- Films, 111
—, microfilms, 108
- GAZETTEERS, 42
Genealogy, 103
Government publications, 49
Guide books, 18, 42
- HALF-TONE illustrations, 107
Hazell's Almanac, 46
- ILLUSTRATIONS, 107
Imperial Institute, 52
Index in periodicals, 61
—, alternative references, 85
—, use of, in quick reference, 83
Information bureaux, newspaper, 76
"Inquire within" type of books, 100
Interviewing, 94
- Keesing's Contemporary Archives, 64
Kelly's Directories, 47
- LANTERN slides, 111
League of Nations publications, 51
Legal documents, entry in catalogues, 25
Letters to newspapers, 14, 74
—, private, 102
Libraries, getting acquainted with, 19
— in London, 20
(See also under the headings of various Museums, Institutes and Societies)
Library difficulties, 28
Line illustrations, 107
"Living Books" Catalogue, 30
Local Government Papers, 50
London County Council, 50
- MSS. sources, 101
Maps, 42
Municipal archives, 102
— year books, 46
Museums, general, 96
- NAMES in dictionaries, 41
- Names in fiction, 57
—, *Cyclopedia* of, 58
National Book Council, 30
— Central Library, 20
Newspapers, 63
—, information bureaux of, 76
Notes and Queries, 76
Note-taking, 79
- OFFICIAL publications, 48
Ordnance Survey Maps, 42
"Outlines," book, 100
Overseas official publications, 52
- PARLIAMENTARY proceedings, 50
Patent Office Library bibliographies, 33
Patents: abstracts of specifications, 52
Periodical publications, 60
Personal inquiries, 92
Photograph agencies, 109
Photostatic illustrations, 107
Pictures in books, 112
Plagiarism charges, 11, 90
Plan of book, 87
Portraits, 112
Post cards, 113
Post Office Guide, 48
Preface, use of, in quick reference, 87
Press cuttings, 65
Proverbs, 43
Publicity bureaux, 15, 92
Publishers' catalogues, 35
— circulars and booklists, 32
- QUOTATIONS, 43
- RECORDS, national, public, etc., 101
Reference Books (Minto), 45
— —, Guide to (Mudge), 45
Research, why necessary, 9
- SCIENTIFIC literature, 35
— societies and papers, 51
Second-hand booksellers, 36
Skipping and skimming in reading, 82

Index

- Social surveys, 12, 95
Societies, learned, etc., 51
Speed in reading, 88
Statesman's Year Book, 46
Stationery Office publications, 48
Statistics, Guide to Current
 Official, 49
Subject lists in catalogues, 25
- TACT in personal inquiries, 92
Telephone Directories, 47
Times, The, 64
Trade journals, 78
- Trades and professions, who's
 who in various, 56
UNIVERSAL knowledge books, 14
Unrecorded books, 36
Victoria County History, 19
"WHERE to find it" books, 99
Whitaker's Almanack, 45
Who's Who, 55
Writers' and Artists' Year Book,
 60
YEAR books, 45

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